INS URANCE.

We all want self-Govern ment and that too q u ickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL XVI NO 61-- BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 12 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

E. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
17 Mar.	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA		16 601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN¤		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA¤		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA*		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA¤	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA *		10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA		8,000
7 July	RANPURA*		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN¤	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA.		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA¤	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA		10,946

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
15th March	DUMANA	8,427
5th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441
14th June	MANORA	7,881

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
13th March	YURAYE MARU	Japan.
20th March	NALDERA	Colombo and Australia
31st March	†S. S. KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd April	†S. S. ALIPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
24th April.	DELTA	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th April	NARKUNDA	Colombo, and Australia.
26th April.	†S. S. MIRZAPORE	Straits China and Japan.
24th May	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia
7th June Connecting	RAWALPINDI at Colombo with COMORIN	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia.
5th July Connecting	RAJPUTANA at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia

† Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
12th Mar.	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
14th ,,	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
14th ,,	KAROA	East & South Africa.
16th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi
17th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
21st ,,	xELLORA	Mombassa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	25 Feb.	11 March
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 ,,	15 ,,
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 March	23 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	29 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	21st Mar.	4 April.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr.	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	15th Apr.	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May

*Passenger Steamer,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

卐

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS .....I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IN BUDHAWAR CHOWK.

POONA CITY

Poona Readers can have "Bombay Chronicle" on their way to Market and Office and also on way back to home, twice a day. With up-to-date fresh News.

From:—

(1) KELKAR BROTHERS, News A

Poona Budhawar,

AND

(2) **POONA CAMP.** MAIN ROAD.

Messrs. LA CROIX AND CO.

(3) SHAMSUDDIN ABDULALLY, 540, Centre Street

Poona.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (dist.)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Amballa City	Jhelum	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant	Jhang City	Patiala
Bombay	Karachi (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Culcutta	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
D. I. Khan	Ludhiana	Simla
Ferozepore	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Multan City	Sargodha
Gojra		
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS: AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA, Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs.7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

KATNI

FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI

SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,044

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR Satara City

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Kanchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegrams any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER, Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.

Opp. Central Telegraph Office, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."

Tel Nos: 22044-24241.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

436-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1921) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY. 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building. D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

"I am glad I know how'

Said one user of For Sale Advertisements: As soon as I have an article for sale I send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle." Often the article is sold within 3 days of the appearance of the advertisement. The "Bombay Chronicle" For Sale Advertisements bring buyers quickly.

CLASSIFIELD ADVTS.

Fill up your **WANTS** here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—SOLE AGENT in each district for (Regd.) "Swarna Renu"—Pill and Ointment. Curor of all diseases. Details in hand bill. Unsolicited testimonials for various diseases even of Leprosy. 50 pills in [illegible] and one phial ointment /12/- [illegible]es free "THE SWARNA [illegible]E, Dacca.

R764

[illegible]TED—CANDIDATES for M.D., [illegible] Homeopathic, Ayurvedic, [illegible] before 30th March. Send postage for prospectus. Post-box 256, MADRAS.

A R748

PARTNER WANTED—"Fully qualified and experienced architect Indian (30) seeks partner to open Architect's Office in Bombay. B.E., preferred. Apply Box No. 2113, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R760

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS and ORGANIZERS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for a most progressive cheap Insurance Business and to organize and secure Loan Business from those desiring Loan without security and at a lowest possible interest of one Rupee per cent per annum for starting Indian Trade and Industries. Apply—PEOPLE'S OWN PROVIDENT AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., Sholapur Road, Poona.

A 30083

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

'Bombay Chronicle,'

Custom House Road, Bombay

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA—INVITES APPLICATIONS from the respectable persons for the post of five DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to popularise Banking business in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. The selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.

A

WANTED.—A competent ACCOUNTANT, good at drafting letters in English and knowing Hindi and Urdu. Previous office experience essential. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. which is likely to be raised to 60-2-70 very shortly. Appointment in the first instance will be made on probation for six months. Apply with copies of testimonials to the INSPECTOR GENERAL POLICE, Jaipur, Rajputana.

A 30012

WANTED—experienced SALES LADY for retail store, dealing in woollen piecegoods. Apply giving full particulars of previous experience etc. and Salary expected to Box No. 2115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A 30095

AGENTS WANTED for first class German Swords and Fencing articles. Competitive prices and liberal terms. Must carry stock. Apply for particulars S. P. MAYOR, 69, Aldermanbury, London, E. C. 2.

WANTED a B.Com. or qualified ACCOUNTANT. Those having previous secretarial experience preferred. Applicants should be prepared to go upcountry if necessary. Apply stating qualifications and terms required to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—For THE BANWARI LAL HOSPITAL, at Laheriasarai, one X-Ray Mechanic, on a monthly salary of Rs. 40—2—80. The post is pensionable Apply stating age and qualifications. Applications will be received up to the 15th of March, 1928, by the SUPERINTENDENT, B. L. Hospital, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga.

WANTED—FOR ALLUVIAL MINE in Lower Burma Mechanical Electrical Engineer to take charge of Plant consisting A. C. High Tension Hydro-Electrifying Power Transformers, Hydraulic Pipe lines, motor driven pumping plant repair workshop etc Salary Rs. 800 per month with free quarters and one servant. Apply with copies of testimonials to MANAGER, Kanbauk Mines, Kanbauk, Lower Burma."

WANTED a qualified ACCOUNTS CLERK and a SALESMAN. Good knowledge of English necessary. Starting salary Rs. 100 or over with regular annual increments. Apply THE STANDARD BOOKSTALL, Quetta.

WANTED ARTS GRADUATES proficient in History. English and Philosophy. B. T. or S. T. C. preferred. Apply with testimonials to the A G. PRINCIPAL, Narmada High School, Shuklatirtha (Dist. Broach.)

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MINING Manager for C. P. Collieries. Only those having long experience need apply P. O. Box 416, Bombay.

WANTED—QUALIFIED BOOK-KEEPER on Rs. 60 who is thoroughly experienced in accounts including Public Company A/cs, and Indian Companies Act. Apply Post Box No. 9015, Calcutta.

WANTED—European ENGINEER MANAGER, for a small Electric Supply Co., in Assam. Apply—GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co., post Box 174, Calcutta.

WANTED—Smart energetic COMPOUNDER. Salary Rs. 30—5—50 Apply "CARLSBAD," 14, Watkins Lane, Howrah.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A very large quantity of British Standard Quality "B" Grade Transformer Oil supplied directly by Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers. For full particulars please apply to Box No. 2116. "Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

N R 770

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle,' Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	— Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	— Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	— Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	— Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The HEAD OFFICE of the UNIQUE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. owing to expansion of their business has been REMOVED to the more Commodious Building at No. 10, CANNING STREET, Calcutta from 1st March, 1928.

30085

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF SIXTH CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, held on the 18th day of January, 1928, a Call of Rs. 10 per Share, being the Sixth Call, was made and it was resolved that such Call should be paid to us as the Managing Agents of the Company on or before MONDAY, the 12th March, 1928, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such Call was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum would be charged from the 13th March, 1928, up to the date of actual payment.

It was also resolved that the Sixth Call should be made payable by those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 25th day of February, 1928, and that no application for transfer of Shares should be accepted after the 25th February, 1928, unless such applications are accompanied by the Sixth Call Moneys due in respect of such Shares.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 18th January, 1928.

29877

NOTICE.

WANTED—A fully qualified man as ASSISTANT FOREST OFFICER, must be energetic and an all round athlete. Young and single preferred.

Pay Rs. 200 P.M. plus Rs. 20 Horse Allowance, the post is permanent, the service pensionable.

Applications with full details as to qualifications, age and athletic prowess should be addressed to the undersigned.

F. B. N. TINLEY, M.C.,
Captain,
Chief Secretary,
Junagadh Sate.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 4th March, 1928.

30076

NOTICE.

1. APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of PRINCIPAL to the Bahauddin College, Pay Rs. 800 P.M. with free quarters and conveyance. Applicants should be between the ages of 30 and 45 and have good athletic qualifications. The Post is permanent and the service pensionable. The successful applicant will be required to join not later than 1st June, 1928.

2. Applications are invited for a Professorship of Sanskrit Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh. Candidates should be Masters of Arts of distinction who have taken First Class Honours in Sanskrit at an Indian University. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. The selected candidate will be in the first instance, appointed on one year's probation. He will be required to join not later than 1st June, 1928, and give an undertaking not to terminate the engagement without giving three months' notice. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 15 after confirmation.

Applications with copies of testimonials and full details regarding age, academic qualifications teaching experience and athletic qualities should be addressed to the undersigned and reach Junagadh on or before the 1st April, 1928.

F. B. N. TINLEY, M.C.,
Captain,
Chief Secretary,
Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 4th March, 1928.

30075

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SESSIONS NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the first Sessions of 1928 was DISSOLVED on FRIDAY, 9th March, 1928.

The second Sessions of 1928 will commence on MONDAY, 12th March, 1928, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

30096

NOTICE

BY THE PRESIDENT, DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

THE TERM of office of the School Board, Bombay Suburban District expires on 30th April, 1928, and a new School Board will have to be established from 1st May, 1928. I have accordingly fixed 27th April, 1928, at 3 p.m. as the date and hour of the Elections which will be held in this office at Andheri. In exercise of the power conferred by the Bombay Primary Education Act IV of 1923 and the rules framed thereunder by Government Notification No. 2534, dated 10th October, 1924, I hereby invite applications so as to reach this office on or before 23rd March, 1928, from persons willing to be elected as members of the said School Board representing special interests as under:—

	No. of Elected Members.
(1) Persons experienced in Education (Vide Rule 17 (i) (1)....	1
(2) Women Do. Do. (2)....	1
(3) Representatives of Minorities (Mahomedans) Do. (3)....	1
(4) Do. of Backward class Do. (4)....	1
(5) Do. of Depressed classes Do. (5)....	1
(6) Do. of Municipalities Do. (6)....	2
(7) Do. of Notified Area Committees Do.	1

The applicants are required to give an account of their qualifications and to produce evidence that they are eligible for election under Rule 13 of the Rules aforesaid.

Any further information or explanation required can be obtained personally from this office during office hours on all days except Sundays and holidays.

S. S. NAIK,
President,
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District.

Office of the
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District,
Andheri, 10th March, 1928.

30094

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS, 1928.

RETURN TICKETS at REDUCED FARES will be issued for all classes of Passengers from Bombay to stations north of Palghar during the Easter Holidays. First and Second class concession rates return tickets will also be available from any station on the line to any station fifty miles apart. For further particulars refer to Posters exhibited at stations or apply to the office of the Undersigned.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1928.

3060.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

FOR SALE the property of the Bhavnagar State the following State Saloons:—

(1) BOGIE METRE GAUGE STATE SALOON No. 1001.

Main dimensions.
Length over buffer 47ft.— 0 1-2in.
Width outside dimensions 8ft.—6in.
Other details as per diagram which can be seen in Loco Superintendent's Office, Bhavnagar Para.
Built in 1907.
In good condition.

(2) BOGIE DINING CAR METRE GAUGE No. 1003 with dining accommodation for 8.

Built in 1908.
Main dimensions
Length over buffers 30ft.—5in.
Width 8ft.—6in.

Diagram with all further particulars can be seen in Loco Superintendent's Office, Bhavnagar Para.

Condition good.

Both Saloons are in good serviceable condition, and can be seen at Bhavnagar Para on application to the Loco Superintendent, Bhavnagar State Railway.

Price for both Saloons on application. Saloon and Dining Car will be sold either jointly or separately according to offers received. Neither Saloon nor Dining Car will be available until the new Saloons now being built are ready for use which will be about the end of October, 1928.

MANAGER & ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

Bhavnagar State Railway.

30082

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. L. BHAGAT & CO. carrying on business in Watches, Clocks, Timepieces, Jewellery, etc., at Abdul Rehman Street are the Proprietors of the following Trade Names and Trade Mark a full description whereof is embodied in the declaration registered in the Sub-Registrar of Bombay on the 31st October, 1927, under No. 5646 of 1927.

TRADE NAMES.

"Bhagat Watch Company", "West India Watch Company", "National" "Service", "Patni", "Justice", "Victoria", "Oriental", "Taxi", "Prestige", "Detective", "Zeppelin", "Pratap", "Light of Asia".

TRADE MARK

SPECIAL

The aforesaid Trade Mark has been and is used by our clients either embossed or impressed on the jewellery such as chains, bracelets, etc., imported or manufactured by them.

The aforesaid Trade Names have been and are used by our clients on Watches, Clocks, Timepieces, either embossed or impressed or printed on Dials, covers or inside the machinery or on any part of the Watches, Clocks and Timepieces imported by them in Bombay and sold in India, Burma and Ceylon and/or exported to Africa, Arabia, Busrah, and other places.

Any person found using the said Trade Names or Trade Mark or imitating the same or committing any infringement thereof or unlawfully dealing with the same, will be dealt with according to Law.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1928.
M. G. MERCHANT,
For Messrs. Khandvala & Chhotalal,
Attorneys for Messrs. L. Bhagat & Co.

30089

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
POONA FIRST CLASS COURT.
Suit No. 744 of 1925.

JAVANMAL KRISHNAJI & CO. by their partners (1) JAVANMAL KRISHNAJI, (2) CHUNILAL JAVANMAL, carrying on business at Bhopala Chowk in Poona Cantonment .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) Bai KHATUBAI KOM UMAR MUSAJI BATLIWALLA, (2) MIYA MAHOMED VALLAD RAHIMTULLA since deceased (3) ESMAIL VALAD RAHIMTULLA since deceased, (4) MAHOMED ESA UMAR MUSAJI, (5) MUSA VALLAD UMAR MUSAJI, (6) ADAM VALLAD UMAR MUSAJI, (7) HOORBAI UMAR MUSAJI, (8) MERIAMBAI KOM ESMAIL, (9) HAVABAI UMAR MUSAJI and (10) JILBUBAI UMAR MUSAJI of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Inhabitant, all the Defendants No. 4 to 10 being minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem the said first Defendant Khatubai, residing at Jambhli Moholla, Null Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay..Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 10th day of November, 1927, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of the Defendants Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in the following property.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground with a temporary shed standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mint Road and Mody Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 208.54 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 735, 736 and 737, New No. 5954, Old Survey No. 1093, New Survey No. 8589, Cadastral Survey No. 1072, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1968 and Street Nos. 92-94, 161-165 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Mint Road, on or towards the North by the house of Ramji Chatur and on or towards the South by the house of Thakar Purshottam Ratansey and on or towards the West by Old Modikhana.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 31st day of March, 1928, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1927.
(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.

30092

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the shareholders of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) that the Board of Directors of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., have extended the time of application for shares of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills in exchange of the shares of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd., to the 30th day of June, 1928. The shareholders of the Indian Woollen Mills are requested to forward the allotment letters duly executed along with share certificates of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd., to the Registered Office of the Company, DeLisle Road, Parel, Bombay, before the above date.

LIQUIDATORS.

30093

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ESMAIL PIRBHAI, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Inhabitant, a dealer in firewood and rice, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

(1) MOOSA ALI ESMAIL, a son of the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Inhabitant, a dealer in firewood and rice, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) MARIAMBAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this third day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 3rd day of March, 1928.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

30090

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.
Established 1911.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 3,36,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
LOCAL BRANCHES:—
Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazar and Abdul Rehman Street.
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jbaria, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol, Hyderabad (Dn.) Secunderabad, Chandausi, Hapur and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:—
THE LLOYDS BANK LTD.
Agents in America:—
THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. of New York
Agents in Germany:—
THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
R. P. MASANI,
Manager.

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AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SANDHURST ROAD (EAST) ESTATE (HARAMSEY STREET, OPPOSITE BOHRA'S JAMATKHANA, BHINDI BAZAR).

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Nazarally Khanbhoy Nalwalla and in pursuance of the power of sale vested to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of July, 1923, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th day of March, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuage, tenements standing thereon, situate and being Plo No. 26 of the Sandhurst Road (East) Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 575 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 4606 and 4605 and Cadastral Survey No. 3599, Bhuleshwar Division, and bounded on the East by the land of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, on the South by the land of the said Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay laid out as a service passage on the West by public passage and on the North by Dharamsi Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6845 to 6847, 8004 and 8005, Street Nos. 4, 5, 33 to 39, 1 to 5 to 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 to 17 to 19 and 21, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MALHARWADI DADISHET AGIARY LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Manilal Haridas & Co., Attorneys for Ba Nalbai Tulsidas and another, the Mortgagees and on account and at risk of Palit Brijvallabhdas Hariprasad, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale vested in the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd February 1926 made between the said Pandit Br Vallabhdas Hariprasad, executor of the last Will and Testament of the one part and Navalbai Tulsidas and another of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on FRIDAY, the 23rd March, 1928, at 4-30 p.m (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tenure Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Dirict of Bombay at Malharrao Wadi, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts according to the Records to the Collector of Bombay and two hundred and eighty-two square yards according to the City Survey Register and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old No. 19, New No. 220, old survey No. 82 and New Survey No. 480 and assessed by the Municipal assessor under ward "C" Ward Nos. 4394-4396 and Street No. 62(1) and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1710 of the Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the West by the aforesaid Malhaadi or Lane on the East by the proper of Tapidas Vrajdas on the North by the house of Karsandas Ramji and on the South by sweeper's passage and the house of Maharbhuj Morarji and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenents.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made to Messrs. Manilal Haridas & Co., at their office No. 7-3, Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
CARTER the GREAT
CARTER the GREAT
CARTER the GREAT
In a series of new marvels in pace with the latest discoveries and innovations of science
AND HIS COMPANY OF
TALENTED & CLEVER ARTISIES.
HEADED BY
Miss EVELYN MAXWELL
The Psychic marvel of the age, Your mind an open book to her.
SHE SEES ALL. SHE KNOWS ALL. SHE TELLS ALL.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 5 p.m.
After 7-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6; 8; and 10 p.m.
The Marvellous Paramount Adaptation in 10 Stupendous Reels by
D. W. GRIFFITH
The Dean of Motion Picture Directors of the most sensational classic of Fiction of the 19th Century:
SORROWS OF SATAN
BY
ARIE CORELLI
Featuring an All-Star Cast, including
ADOLPHE MENJOU
as the Modern Satan—Immaculate, Velvet-gloved, Irresistible—who can offer Luxury, Extravagance, Undreamed-of Wealth.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Celebrated Broadway Musical Comedy
Star::—
EDDIE CANTOR
The Idol of Millions in the Paramount Version of the ZIEGFELD PRODUCTION which shattered Records for Three Solid Years in New York:—
KID BOOTS
Supported by the Irresistible Beauties:—
BILLIE DOVE & CLARA BOW

PATHE CINEMA
(AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE)
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Dare-Devil Stunt King:—
TOM MIX
In the role of a Graduate in a School of Etiquette and his wonder horse:
TONY
In the most sensational and thrilling Achievements in the William Fox Drama in 7 Reels—
OH! YOU TONY
A riot of Thrills and Laughs with the most exciting Race ever screened!
DRAMA OF WESTERN MANHOOD AND EASTERN TEMPTATIONS!
HAVE YOU SEEN IT?
HRLE SHARDA'S RECORD PICTURE
"THE MAGIC VALLEY"
"THE MAGIC VALLEY"
"THE MAGIC VALLEY"
only for ONE WEEK more
DAILY at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

PRECIOUS CINEMA
THE UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE
Lamington Road
Presents THIS WEEK
THE GALLOPING KID
Featuring
HOOT GIBSON
3 Shows Daily at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15
Rates from Rs. 1/2 to annas 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT at 6-15 only.
The Fairest Flower of the Screen in a Bouquet of Smiles Tied with a Marriage Knot
COLLEEN MOORE
IN
ORCHIDS
AND
ERMINE
A LIGHT COMEDY ROMANCE
Also
Latest Pathe Super Gazette
and
THE CEREMONIAL PARADE

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 10th March 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.879 inches (.051 below normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m (previous day) 29.779 inches. (.048 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .025.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m 74.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 65 degrees.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.8 degrees (1.1 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 59 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day). 65 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 221 miles.

Velocity of maqimum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10).

Weather Remarks: Dust breeze.

Earthquake Report: An earthquake shock of great severity at its origin about 1,900 miles away was recorded in the Colaba Observatory at 23 hrs. 41 mins. yesterday (I.S.T.)

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 10.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1|2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans	3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4|3-16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1|4 p.c.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Mar. 10.

Demand Bills 487-62

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 9.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	18
Carumal Rub. and Tea	14
Ceylon Planters	35
Ceylon Rubber	38
Clunes Estates	25
Cochin Rubber	47
Eila Tea	200
Estates Co. of Uva	36
Fairlawn Estate	34
Forcester Estates	50
Hathawe Rubber	13
Honiton Rubber	8|8
Horawala Rubber	47
Indo-Malay Estates	20
Jambulande T. & Rub.	13
Jehong Rubber	18
Kalutara Company	39
Kalutara Rubber	22|8
Kelani Valley Rub.	35
Langat River	23
Lanka Rubber	80
Lansdowne Rubber	175
Maha Uva Estates	57
Matale Valley Rub.	33
Meall Mor Estates	26
Mirishena Rubber	45
Narangoda Rubber	30
Neucharel Estates	40
North-Western Rub	22
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	28
Rubber Growers'	36
Saffragam T. & Rub	185
Talgaswella Tea	60
Torrington Tea	21|8
Uddabage Tea	52
Udapolla Rubber	26
Ullswater Rubber	15
Vogan Tea	52

Remarks:—Market—steady.

Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. C.0.. 1/2 Cents.

GAMBLING IN AMERICAN COTTON.

AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE

In connection with the cable dated 15th February from Washington, we understand that the Senate of the United States of America has directed the Agriculture Committee to investigate the activities of cotton Exchanges, merchant Bankers and mill-men and has asked the Department of Agriculture to ascertain if there has been any artificial manipulation of the cotton market. The resolution further said that, although the 1927 American Cotton Crop was four million bales under that of 1926, prices had steadily declined. It recalled that the Agriculture Department had predicted during last months of the last year that prices would drop and cited numerous petitions to the Senate alleging manipulation. The above enquiry was said to be due to the fact that the firm of Messrs. Anderson and Clayton and its co-members on the New Jersey Cotton Exchange and its confederates caused to be shipped from New Orleans to New York between 140,000 and 200,000 Bales of American Cotton at a loss of dollar 5 a bale, to be used in manipulating the Cotton Market and depressing prices.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 2nd March 1928.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,(12,50,000
Public Deposits	4.49,43,000
Other Deposits	72,16,16,000
Loans againt securities per contra.	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	8,00,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	
Sundries	52,95,000
Rupees	95,93,54,000
The above balance sheet includes—	
Deposits in London	£ 998,600
Advances and Investments in London	£ 980,800
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 113,900

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	17,44,26,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,04,32,000
Loans	13,26,33,000
Cash Credits	31,77,43,000
Inland Bills discounted and purched	15,03,15,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	28,49,000
Bullion	1,000
Dead Stock	2,78,39,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	
Sundries	4109,000
Balances with other Banks	16,01,000
	83,17,48,000
Cash	12,76,06,000
Rupees	95,93,54,000

Percentage 14.97
Bank Rate 7.0. c.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. Decrease.
Public Deposits	2,21,37,000
	Increase.
Other Depsits	2,12,80,000

ASSETS.

	Rs. Increase.
Bank's Investments	1,51,04,000
Loans	56,30,000
Cash Credits	1,19,53,000
	Decrease.
Bills Disounted and Purchased	2,15,02,000
Cash	1,31,51,000

Percentage 14.97
Imperial Bank of India.
Bombay, 7th March, 1928.

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET.

(Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.)
Calcutta, Mar. 8.

Heavy Goods.—In sympathy with Hessians the market has ruled firm throughout the interval, but enquiry has largely been restricted to specialities. Australian Cornsacks have received some attention, while sales of Nitrates, Grainsacks and Sugar Bags are reported. There has been a slight advance in rates and the market at the close is firm.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 47-8-0, for April at Rs. 47-6-0, for April|June at Rs. 47-4-0.

Hessians.—A drop of eight annas in the price of Ready 8oz.|40 ins. was registered after the settlement at the end of the month but since then we have had an active market with shippers showing continued interest in both 9 and 11 Porters, chiefly for the nearer deliveries. Speculators have also operated to a small extent and sales are recorded as far forward as September, 1929. Rates for all positions advanced, but at the close the market has eased a little.

40 ins.—8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 17-11-0 to Rs. 17-3-0 to Rs. 17-9-0 to Rs. 17-7-0.

40 ins.—7 1|2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 17-3-0 to Rs. 16-10-0 to Rs. 17-3-0, for April|June at Rs. 16-14-0 to Rs. 17-4-0, July|September at Rs. 16-4-0 basis.

MASTER MAGICIAN AT THE EXCELSIOR

SHOOTING THROUGH A WOMAN

Carter the Great, the world's wonderful wizard as he is termed, opened his season on Saturday night at the Excelsior Theatre before a crowded house. With his deft hands and dart movements, he is indeed a mystery man. The Rapid Transit, Aerial Cards and Aerial Pigeons which form some of his minor feats, are not only comic but also reveal his wonderful powers of adaptability and rapid movements. The sawing of a live woman in halves is an astounding miracle in itself. It also shows the possibilities of bloodless surgery. Shooting through a woman is the masterpiece of this wizard. When he fires the pistol, the bullet rolled in ribbon passes through the body of the woman and passes right through the bull's eye. In fact, it fastens the woman to the post, and the process of extrication seems to be too trivial. Cheating the gallows is an illusion of the first order. All these feats are performed within a few seconds that it is impossible for the audience to recover themselves in time and fully appreciate the feats in all their complexity. The feats of Thought Transference or Mental telepathy of Miss Evelyn Maxwell are remarkable for their precision and rapidity. Forty-five minutes with the weird Carter is a treat, but the closer you watch, the less you see.

RECOGNITION OF G. I. P. RAILWAY UNION

A deputation of the G.I.P. Railway Union Representatives consisting of Messrs. F. J. Ginvala, Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad, B. D. Mistry, V. P. Rele and others waited on the Agent of the Railway on Thursday. The question of the Medical Examination of the Workshop employees at Parel was discussed at great length. The Agent promised not only to recognise the Union at an early date, but also agreed that henceforth no workmen would be subjected to medical examination till he was forty-five years. He would be medically examined only at the time of employment and never thereafter till he was 45 years.

HUGE CONSTRUCTIONS IN TURKEY.

AMERICAN FIRM SECURES CONTRACT

LONDON, Mar. 10.

New York.—It is announced that the Fox Brothers International Corporation of New York have secured a contract to build 150 miles of railway for the Turkish Government at a cost of sixty million dollars. The contract includes the construction of break-waters piers modern docking and landing facilities at the ports of Mersina and Samsun.—Reuter

REFORMS TO N. W. F.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Mar. 10.

Sir Harisingh Gour was received with ironical cheers when from his new seat next to Mr. D. K. Lahiri Choudhry he stood up to put a question relating to the "Pioneer's" statement that Government had decided to introduce constitutional reforms in the North West Frontier Province.

Mr. Crerar said he had no further statement to make beyond what he had stated previously to Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Crerar told Sir Abdul Qayum that Government realised the importance of the subject but he could not say when the Government's decision on the subject would be reached.

Lala Lajpatrai asked: Are the Government aware that the delay in the matter has caused a good deal of friction between Hindus and Mussalmans? (Sir Abdul Qayum: Hear, hear).

Mr. Crerar: The Government appreciate the importance.

MISS MAYO ON THE STAGE.

Sir Denys Bray informed Mr. B. Das that Government had taken action the very day they noticed the statement of Rangini Devi from the United States of America that Miss Mayo's book was being presented on the American stage as an act depicting the inhuman cruelty of the Indian husband to his wife.—A. P.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)
MUKTSAR, March 8.

Wheat Ready Rs. 4|3|- to 4|8.
Wheat Har Rs. 4|3|9.
Gram ready Rs. 3|2 to 3|8.
Gram Jeth Rs. 3|6|6.
Barley Jeth Rs. 3|3|3.
Rapeseed Bisakh Rs. 6|10|6.
Cottonseeds Bisakh Rs. 4|0|3.
Cotton ready Rs. 29|-.

EXTRADITION WARRANT AGAINST DIRECTOR

BREACH OF TRUST CHARGE

An application was made on Saturday afternoon before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay for the extradition of Padamsey Narsey, the Managing Director of a local limited concern in liquidation, who has been arrested and detained by the Police at Baroda. The charge against Padamsey Narsey is one of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,16,000.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the Police Prosecutor, who made the application stated that the accused was the Managing Director of the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, Limited, (in liquidation) which was floated in the year 1910. The Indian Cooperative Steam Navigation Company were the Managing Agents and Mr. Acharya was the Managing Director till his death in 1918. Thereafter the accused was appointed the Managing Director on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month. The company, owing to certain reasons, went into liquidation thirteen years later, and Mr. N. H. Moos was appointed Official Liquidator in August 1923. While going through the books of account, defalcations to the extent of Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 lakhs were discovered. In one account on August 9, 1922, five fixed deposit receipts of the Company with the Morvi Bank, each over Rs. 50,000, were shown in the Company's books as having been renewed, whereas in fact they were never renewed. It was alleged that instead of renewing them, the accused had the amounts credited to his own overdraft account with the Morvi Bank.

Mr. Thanawalla continuing alleged that the accused paid Lalbhai Ranchodbhai Javeri, a jeweller, three cheques of the aggregate value of Rs. 52,000 out of the funds of the firm against certain diamonds which he had purchased from the jeweller. The Company received a cheque from Mr. Bhiwandiwalla for Rs. 14,000 by way of freight on salt, which the accused was alleged to have handed over to Lalbhai in part payment of the diamonds purchased by him. In the books of account, the accused was said to have shown a sum of Rs. 60,000 as having been advanced as a loan to Mr. Lalbhai, which Mr. Thanawalla contended, was not a fact. The Magistrate after recording the evidence of certain witnesses issued an extradition warrant against the accused.

HELPLESS BEGGARS IN BOMBAY

RELIEF COMMITTEE'S WORK

The annual report of Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee for 1927 gives interesting details of the work done at its Home at Rowli Hill. The Camp established by the Committee is only a temporary one, and it is proposed to have a permanent camp with permanent wards, similar to those in the Aeworth Leper Asylum. In order to achieve this object, the Committee intends to address the Government with a view to securing a grant of about twenty-five acres of land preferably in the suburbs.

At the beginning of the year there were 258 beggars in residence at the Camp.

During the year under review 762 beggars were admitted, whilst 652 passed out during the same period, of whom 123 died from various causes.

At the end of December 1927 there were 245 inmates residing at the Camp.

INDUSTRIES.

All clothing required by the inmates of the Camp is manufactured on the Camp handlooms. Some of the pieces of manufacture such as Bed tapes and jherans are put on the market for sale. Gardening and agriculture have proved to be suitable occupations for the inmates.

DONATIONS.

During last year, donations amounting to Rs. 19,506-14-7 were received from various public and other institutions. The total receipts during the year including the working balance amounted to Rs. 35,356-8-11. After deducting the expenditure, the balance in the current account is Rs. 2,256-6-5.

SIKH LEAGUE AND ALL PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

AMRITSAR, March 10.

Sardar Mangal Singh, General Secretary, Central Sikh League, informs the Associated Press that in the summary of the proceedings of the All-Parties' Conference held on 8th March which was published in the press it was stated that the Sikh League insisted on separate electorates. This he says is contrary to the facts. The Sikhs are in favour of joint electorates. They insist on the abolition of communal representation. In case it is maintained, they want an adequate share of representation and in the administration of the country.—A. P.

SUBSIDENCE OF MOUNT SERRAT

200 PERSONS KILLED

LONDON, March, 10.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—A message from Santos says that 200 have been killed by being crushed in houses under millions of tons of earth from the subsidence of Mount Serrat. 2,000 troops are working feverishly to clear away the ruins.—Reuter

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OPENING UPWARD MOVEMENT CHECKED—LOCAL LIQUIDATION NEAR MONTHS—MORE FAVOURABLE WEATHER—FUTURES 16 POINTS LOWER TO UNCHANGED SPOT 10 POINTS DOWN AT 18.85c.

New York, Mar. 9.

The opening rise of 4 points in New York futures prices with upward movement received an abrupt check this morning on local liquidation in near positions coupled with more favourable weather reports. Light to moderate rain is reported in Eastern, Central Belt and Arkansas. The sagging tendency of prices continued throughout the sesion and when prices recorded a decline of 13 points from previous closing, a small rally of about 3 points was evidenced at the close. Firm undertone was noticed in distant deliveries, giving a reason to believe that purchases of near months were being transferred to later months. The market closed at a decline of 16 points for near months while next crop months remained unchanged—Middling American Spot prices declined 10 points to 18.85c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and recorded a fall of 14 to 16 points. Spot prices declined 17 points to 18.36c.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

	New York, Mar. 9.	
Previous close	18.46	
10 A.M.	1850 plus .04	Opening.
10-8 A.M.	18.51 plus .05	Highest.
11 A.M.	18.45 —.01	
12 noon	18.43 —.03	
2-22 P.M.	18.33 —.13	Lowest.
3 P.M.	18.36 —.10	Close.

Range 18 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 9th inst:—

New York, Market declined on local long liquidation of near positions.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from American Correspondents:—

"Weather more favourable."

REUTER:—"Market quiet and irregular until closing when declined on liquidation and New Orleans selling".

New York Cables:—"February sales of cloth 20 per cent larger than January."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Mar. 10.
May	18.54 plus 10
July	18.41 plus 5
October	18.17 plus 5
December	18.07 plus 3
January	18.03 plus 6
Middling Spot	18.90 plus 5

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Mar. 10.
May	18.19 plus 13
July	18.06 plus 14
Middling Spot	18.50 plus 14

NEW YORK

New York March 9

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	18.59
July	18.45
October	18.13

New York. Noon Call.

May	18.56
July	18.43
October	18.13

New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.

May	18.25
July	18.08
October	17.79

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Mar. 10. Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	New York, March 9. Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports	84,000
Exports from America.	
To Great Britain	26,000
To France and the Continent	89,000
To Japan	6,000
Visible Supply.	
Stocks at U. S. Ports	1,989,000
Stocks at U. S. Interior Towns	941,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 9-3-28	7110000	11195000
,, Yesterday do	24000	43000
Exports to date do.	5214000	7987000
Stock at Ports 9-3-28	1989000	2718000
,, Interior Towns do	941000	1164000
,, Liverpool 9-3-28	846000	1306000
Visible Supply 9-3-28	4902000	6665000
Quantity in Sight do.	11931000	16163000

LIVERPOOL.

FIRMNESS OF EGYPTIAN COTTON —CONTINENTAL BUYING—LONG LIQUIDATION—GOOD SPOT DEMAND—IMPROVED LABOUR OUTLOOK—SALES 8000 BALES—FUTURES UNCHANGED.

Liverpool, Mar. 9.

The Liverpool futures market opened firm at a rise of 6 to 7 points against expectations of a decline of 1 point. The firmness was credited with continental buying and strength of Egyptian Cotton. This unexpected rise in the prices of American Cotton induced considerable long liquidation and prices closed unchanged. Spot demand contiues good and sales amounted 8000 Bales of Americans and 300 Bales of East Indian. Middling American Spot price improved 1 point to 10.54d. per lb. and East Indian spot prices were raised by 5 points.

Empire futures closed barely steady 7 points lower to unchanged. Higher prices of Egyptian (Sakel) induced considerable profit taking and closed at a decline of 3 to 9 points. Spot Sakel closed unchanged at 18.90d. per lb.

Latest Cables from Manchester show improved labour outlook and now there is not the least chance of a deadlock.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 9th inst.:—

(1) Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt, Central Belt, Arkansas and Texas Gulf Coast.

(2) Liverpool Market opened good on continent buying and strength of Egyptian.

Smith Coney and Co.:—"Consumption figures bullish. Market has good undertone. Think prices will eventually rule higher."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Cable from Alexandria Egypt:—Continental spinners buying speculatees buying; Ministry irrigation says that Nile lowest last thirty years."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 10.
March	9.88—10
April	9.82—9
May	9.79—11
June	9.74—9
July	9.71—9
August	9.64—8
September	9.56—6
October	9.49—5
November	9.44—5
December	9.45—5
January	9.43—5
February	9.42—5
March	9.41—4
Middling Spot	10.46—8

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Mar. 10. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 10.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.70—10
Scinde, Fine	7.90—10
Scinde, Superfine	8.10—10
Bengal, Good	7.50—10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.70—10
Bengal, Fine	7.90—10
Oomra, Good	8.15—10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.40—10
Oomra, Fine	8.65—10
Broach, Fully Good	9.15—10
Broach, Fine	9.40—10
Broach, Superfine	9.65—10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 10.
March	18.34 plus 1
April	18.35 plus 7
May	18.35 plus 8
June	18.35 plus 8
July	18.47 plus 10
August	18.47 plus 10
September	18.46 plus 10
October	18.57 plus 10
November	18.57 plus 10
December	18.56 plus 10
January	18.55 plus 10
February	18.53 plus 9
March	18.50 plus 8
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	19.00 plus 10

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 9.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£21-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghia Bank (London Register)	£130-1/2
P. O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank of India	£53-3/4
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£89-3/8
Conversion Loan	£76-3/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£60-3-4
Indian Stock 3-1-2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£76-7/8
Consols	£102-1/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93-3/4

BOMBAY.

SMALL BUSINESS—NARROW FLUCTUATION CLOSED QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

Following a decline of 10 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 362/8 for Broach A.M. delivery and declined to Rs 362/ on selling by Commission houses. Prices ruled steady at this level for the whole day and Liverpool opener being 5 points lower as expected, did not move and were quoted at 4.30 p.m. as under:—

FG. MG. Broach A/M.	362/4
FG. MG. Broach J/A.	366/4
FG. MG. Bengal Mar.	307
FG. MG Bengal May	308
Fine MG. Oomra Mar.	333
Fine MG. Oomra May	33/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 10

The forward market opened at Rs. 362/8 for Broach Apl/May delivery and ruled easy on jobbers selling influenced by Liverpool prices 8 points lower. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under with a quiet but steady tone:—

F.G.M.G. Broach Apl/May	361/8
,, ,, July/Aug	365/8
,, Bengal Mar	307
,, ,, May	308
Fine M.G. Oomra March	332/8
,, ,, ,, May	333

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Mar. 10.
March	216.90
June	223.30—0.20
September	227.00—0.50

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Bombay, Mar. 10. Since 1st September.		
In-full-pressed Bales	Yester day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	7,098	239,597	302,625
Central India	5,771	224,551	236,308
Parsi and Nagar	3,241	227,335	172,223
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,112	90,426	58,923
Berar	11,182	487 794	492,566
Central Provinces	5,822	209,681	198,440
Total Oomras	24,226	1,479,384	1,461,091
Dholera	2,020	77,056	86,187
N.-W. Provinces	153	61,084	52,712
Rajputana	748	31,696	31,952
Sind-Punjab	447	123,329	95,104
Broach	3,209	10,437	20,109
Coompta & Dharwar	275	4,511	25,920
Western-Northerns	30	4,057	11,235
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		8,427	4,719
Persian		3,572	3,186
American	124	24,300	97,821
Egyptian and African		14,825	24,774
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		66	51
Total		41,232 1,842,744	1,915,156

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	Bombay, Mar. 10. 1st Sept. to 8th Mar.		
In-full-pressed Bales	Yester day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	6,746	363,287	175,780
Japan and China	6,550	518,689	915,922
Coast Ports		15,886	9,242
Up-country by Rail		50,299	57,044
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		21,571	94,120
Total	13,296	969,232	1,252,108

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Mar. 10.		
	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average	Delivery Contract March
Bengal Superfine	315		
Bengal Fine	310	300	+5/6
Bengal FG.	300	295	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	310	300	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	300	295	
Wardha-Hinght Fine	360	350	
Nagpur Fine	360	350	+28
Yeotmal Fine	350	345	
Arvi Fine	350	345	+14
Amraoti Fine	340	325/28	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	335/38	315/18	—2
Mulkapur Fine	325-28	312-15	
Khandesh Fine	318-20	305/8	—12
Muthia Fine		300	
Muthia F.G.			—31
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	365/70		
Purna FG GS.	335/40	320	
Parbhani/Sailu FG GS.		320	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	250/55	325/28	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	330/35	320/22	
Broach FG.			
Broach Fine			+18
Westerns MG.		340	
Westerns HG.			
Cambodia	450/55		
Miraj/Sangli	390/95		
Compta Good	395/400		—30
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

READY COTTON SALES.

		Bombay, Mar. 10.	
200	Vardhman Bros.	Pulgaon	354
200	Japan T. & Co.	Murtizapur	318
200	Do.	Shegaon	318
100	Do.	Nagar	321
100	Do.	Amraoti	342
200	Volkart Bros.	Shegaon	319
100	Toyomankwa	Shegaon	320
100	Phoenix Mill	Nimbhora	330
200	K. Devchand & Co.	Wun	364
100	Do.	Jallundar	309
200	G. G. Kesha	Nagar	319
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Muthia	285
100	Vardhaman Bros.	Kapadvanj	384
100	Toyomankwa	Badarpur	379
100	Do.	Dhamangaon	344

(Saturday Room Rate was closed.)

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Broker Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

	Bombay, Mar. 10.
Gold—Ready	21 8 9
Falguna	21 7 9
Chaitra	21 7 3
Narandas Motilal Native gold Bars touch 96-97-98-99	21 7 9
National City	21 9 9

SILVER.

Silver Ready	59 12 0
London—Ready	26-3/16
Forward	26-1/16
London—Shanghai.—	
Opening	2 7 0
Closing	2 7 0
New York Cent	5 7-5/16

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Fagan	59/9	59/11	59/9	59/9
Chaitra	59/10	59/12	59/10	59/10

Tone of Silver.—Steady. China sold cash and bought forward India bought for shipment. Market closed with buyers at to-days price.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 9th inst.

Wheat	9,257 cwts.
Linseed	11,877 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	2,061 ,,
Gingellyseeds	2,827 ,,
Poppyseed	9 ,,
Groundnuts	28,357 ,,
Castorseed	4,945 ,,
Rice	701 ,,
Myrabollams	4,215 ,,
Cottonseed	23,270 ,,
Mowraseed	211 ,,
Gram	2,907 ,,
Jowar	2,988 ,,
Barley	78 ,,
Bajree	5,387 ,,
Coal	4,857 tons

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

B C Rate T T 1/5 29/32 D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 March/April
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6-1/4 March
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 April

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T 274-1/2
Banks buying T T 273
Banks buying D D 272
Banks buying 3 Mos 268

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 128-1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 125-1/2

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 137

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 174 1/2

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3-4.

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 90-5/8

CROSS RATE.

New York|London 4.87 15|16 9th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 10th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 1|8 9th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 9th inst.
London|Belgium 34|99 9th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.34 9th inst.
London|Italy 92.35 9th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.

Gold 9th inst. £4.4.11 1|4 8th inst. £4|4|11 1|4.

Silver London Ready 26 3|16 9th inst. 8th inst. 26 3|16.

Silver London Forward 26 1|16 9th inst. 8th inst. 26 1|8.

Silver New York Ready 9th inst. 57 5|16 8th inst. 57 3|8.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 9th inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 8th inst. 4 3|16 p.c.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 9th inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 8th inst. 4 3|16 p.c.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 p.c.

Money: Inter Bank Call 6 1|4 p.c. 3 Mos. 5 1|2 p.c. 6 Mos. 5 p.c. 12 Mos. 4 1|2 p.c.

Tone: Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

3 Months to 6 Months 4-3-16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1|4 to 6-1-2 per cent.
One month 5-3|4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

Judges surprised and mpre sed, cures wonderful. An expert physician now in Bombay.

Rai Bahadur K. K. Judge, S. C. Court, Lucknow, writes :—

I am very grateful to you for your **successful treatment** of my nephew Shiri Ram. **His condition was certainly serious** when it was decided to place him under your treatment. **Both his lungs were effected** and he showed signs of incipient inflammation of the brain. I have been much impressed with the care and skill with which you have treated him. Under your treatment all the **alarming** symptoms gradually disappeared and his condition **was restored** to the normal. Your treatment of my brother-in-law M. Raghuberdyal for **Glancoma** has brought him **great relief** from pain which was of a most excruciating kind. (Sd.) **KRISHNA KUMAR.**

P. SHYAM MANOHARNATH SHARGA, Subordinate Judge, Lucknow, writes :—

I have great pleasure in informing you that my grand daughter, who **was suffering from consumption of the bowels and whom Allopathic treatment of the most competent doctors had done no appreciable good, recovered surprisingly under your treatment** and she seems to be **perfectly healthy** now.

(Sd.) **SHYAM MANOHARNATH SHARGA.**

Mr. K. B. SETH, District and Session Judge, Sundarbagh, Lucknow, writes :—

I am very glad to say that my child Ranbir Bihari Seth who has been under your treatment for the last more than a year has **completely recovered.** I am extremely grateful to you for your careful and skilful treatment of the child. **I tried other systems too, but the result was not satisfactory.** I would not have written this letter but for the fact that **your system of treatment has proved to be miraculously successful** and I am gratefully glad to say that the child got, I should say instantaneous relief. **I really admire the superiority of your skill,** attention and system of treatment.

(Sd.) **KUNGBEHARI SEATH.**

P. SURAJNARAIN BAHADUR, Retired Sub-Judge, Lucknow, writes :—

It is quite pleasing to me to inform you that **your Homoe-treatment has really proved wonders in curing me of the disease I was suffering from.** Since I took your medicines I am feeling well and pay many thanks for this. Your treatment of other relations of mine also deserves thanks for your skill and attention.

(Sd.) **S. N. BAHADUR,**

IN CASE OF UTTER DESPAIR, consult once

Dr. D. D. S. TANDON,

Scientific Homoeopath, who has establish d now next to Italian Restaurant, Chowpatty, Bombay. Office Hours 7—11-30 a.m. 5—8-30 p.m.

(See opinions of Landed Aristocracy on next Saturday.)

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-10.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Rs. 94/6.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/15

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100/5.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-6

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1944-50 Rs. 106-5.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 103-3

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1939-49 Rs 101/14

Forward Rates.—16th March Sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/10/6 1945/55 Rs. 106-6.

Tone of Market quiet but steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 49/9; lowest Rs. 49/15; closing Rs. 49/13.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/11; closing Rs. 4/11/3.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs 58/6. lowest Rs. 58/4; closing Rs. 58/11.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Mar. 10.
T T Berlin on London	20.41-7|8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12-1|2
T T Brussels on London	35.00
T T Madrid on London	29.12
T T Milan on London	92.38
T T Berne on London	25.34
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.62

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar. 10.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot 7"-5|8 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 10.

Silver: Market quietly steady.

Spot	26-1|4
Forward	26-1|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 10.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4|4|11-1|4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £8:16:3 Mar|Apl. sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, £17:7:6 Mar|Apl. sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton £18:7:6 Mar|Apl. Rotterdam, Hamburg sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 10.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £17:6:3 Mar|Apl. sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £17:5:0 Apl|May. sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton Unchanged slow.

Linseed, Bombay, £17:15:0 Mar|Apl. sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, Mar. 10.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 27|7 1|2 Mar|Apl. sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 28 7 1|2 May|Aug. sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Mar. 10.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 16-7|8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 10.

Rozario Santa Fe, 49|4 1|2 Mar|Apl. sellers.

Barletta Russo, 49|- Mar. sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, 52|9 March paid.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 52|9 May|June value.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Calcutta,

July|Sept. per cwt.	14|3
Oct|Dec. per cwt.	14|4-1|2
C & F Bombay, July|Sept. per cwt.	14|4
C & F Karachi, July|Sept, per cwt.	14|4-3|4

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
TUESDAY, March 13.
Opening of Bombay Baby Week, at Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 4 p.m. the Governor of Bombay, 6-15 p.m. (Exhibition open 4 to 8 p.m.).
WEDNESDAY, March 14.
Bombay Baby Week Exhibition, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.—Ladies Day.
THURSDAY, March 15.
Bombay Baby Week Exhibition, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Standing Committee, 6 p.m.
Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund Committee, 6 p.m.

MR. PURCELL TO MEET DOCK WORKERS.

A meeting of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union will be held to-day (Monday), at 5-15 p.m., at the Elphinstone Circle Garden oppo. the Town Hall to meet Messrs. A. A. Purcell, M.P., and Hailsworth, Delegates of the British Trade Union Congress.

G. I. P. RY. WORKMEN'S UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of Parel workers will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m., at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, when the report of the deputation will be submitted. There will also be discussed other grievances of the workers.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "Ellora" is expected to arrive in Bombay from Mombasa on Wednesday (the 14th instant), and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

The total number of patients treated in the Domoder Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one, at Kalachowki Road, during the month of February 1928, was 1,358 out of whom 1,137 were males and 221 were ladies including children.

B. B. & C. I. LOCAL PLATFORMS.

"M. N. D." enquires:—
"Will the authorities concerned or any of your readers interested in law enlighten the public whether it is legal to refuse to the local III class ticket holders admission inside the gates of the platforms before the arrivals and departures of through trains."

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. R. D. Chinoy the total attendance for the month of February was 4,026 out of which 545 were males 1,539 were females and 1,942 were children.

A CONTRADICTION.

The Secretary of S. G. Parbandhak Committee writes from Amritsar:—
"Some days ago, the Associated press sent-out a message that the S. G. P. C. is considering the question of arrest and deportation of Maharajah Nabha. A few days after the same agency flashed out the news that the S. G. P. C. had no intention of interfering in the Nabha question. S. G. P. C. wants it to be known that both of these items of news are unauthorised and mischievous."

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Monday), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.):—
1 March, "Givenchy", Karius; 2 Overture, "Mirella", Gounod; 3 Intermezzo, "Lovely Night", Ganne; 4 Selection, "Count of Luxembourg", Lehar; 5 Idyll from, "Lysystrata", Paul Lince; 6 Selection, "The Sunshiine Girl", Rubens; 7 Danse Interlude, "Morseque", Eric Coates; 8 Selection, "Hit the Deck", Youmans; 9 Fox Trot, "The Love Nest", Hirsch.

INSTITUTE OF BOOK-KEEPERS, LTD., LONDON.

The examinations of the above Institute were held on the 6th December, 1927, by the Local Representative Mr. Jal N. Engineer in which the following students were successful:—
Stage I, Part 2, Elementary:—
Mr. Shoob Imranali Ahmadi; Mr. Jal Jehangir Antia; Mr. Erachsha Framji Bajan.
Stage II, Associates:—
Mr. Ruttonshaw Rustomji Patrawalla, 2nd Class; Mr. Framroj Shapurji Udwadia, 2nd Class.
Stage III, Fellows:—
Mr. Jamshed Sorabji Billimoria, 2nd class.

ZORASTRIAN RELIEF FUND.

The charities founded by the late Mr. Nusserwanji Manockji Petit, include a fund for helping distitute insane Zorastrians, which at present amounts to nearly two lacs of rupees and maintains 39 patients in the Central Hospital for mental diseases at Yerewda and one in the N. M. Mental Hospital at Thana; but upto now there was separate Ward for Parsi female patients at Yerewda. Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Baronet, and Baiji Hamabai J. K. Mehta, Executors of the late Baiji Saheb Bai Avabai Framji Petit, have handed over a sum of Rs. 30,000/- to the Government of Bombay for the erection of such a Ward which will bear the name of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Manockji Petit.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING

The twenty-seventh annual social gathering of the Davar's College of Commerce came off at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall on Sunday evening with Sir Shapurji Billimoria in the chair. A very large number of ladies and gentlemen attended.

After an interesting programme of music, feats of physical culture and comic speeches performed by students of the College was gone through, Principal Davar extended a very cordial welcome to the President of the evening and read out the annual report of the College for the year 1926-27. He said:—

Commercial education has now progressed to an enormous extent and not only are there degrees and high diplomas in Commerce but specialisation has also been adapted to commercial study just as in other branches of learning. We have these Specialists, such as (1) Banking Experts, (2) Company Secretaries; (3) Insurance Experts, (4) Auditors, (5) Actuaries, etc., each of which course extends to a number of years' study of a large group of subjects followed by practical work as apprentices.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE COLLEGE.

In the academic year 1926-27, the average attendance of students during morning and evening was about 400. The year in review has proved fruitful in many respects inasmuch as some of the best successes in various examinations were obtained by our students during this year. As foreshadowed last year, a batch of students were specially prepared for the Chartered Insurance Institute of London, an examination for Insurance Specialists. This examination is a course of two years made up of a group of subjects and I am glad to say that this College stood first in all English centres in the Marine Insurance Specialisation. They secured 7 honours in this examination out of in all 24 papers, in which our candidates were successful. This is a good performance, because for a pass in each paper 60 per cent. marks are required whereas for honours 80 per cent. is the standard. From next year the College will be taking Fire and Accident Insurance Specialisation over and above Marine Insurance.

In the Incorporated Secretaries' Examinations of London for Company Secretaries, our students obtained seven complete diplomas made up of six subjects. In the last December examination of Incorporated Secretaries, our students did exceptionally well inasmuch as besides obtaining six complete diplomas, five more students had passed in five subjects each, thus totalling 11 passes obtained.

In the London Chamber of Commerce Examination (Senior Certificate Examinations) 12 honours or distinction certificates in Senior groups were secured in 9 different subjects and in all 62 Senior Certificates were obtained.

In the Institute of Bankers' Examination, London, 29 passes were altogether obtained in Parts I and II. Besides three of our students got through the Qualifying Examination of the Institute of Bankers.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber held their first examination in October last for granting Commercial Diplomas and Certificates, for which some of the students of this College appeared, securing the highest number of diplomas to the credit of this College, besides obtaining the highest number of passes in various subjects.

DISTINCTIONS IN G. D. A. EXAMINATION.

In the last G. D. A. Examination 17 of our students got complete certificates. Last year no "Honour" and "Distinction" was declared in the G. D. A. Examination in all India, whereas in the year previous one of our students stood first in honours in all India among over 380 candidates from different centres of India. Besides the above-mentioned Boards of Examiners the students were successfully trained by us for various other examining boards.

Lady Billimoria then distributed prizes to the students successful in examinations and sports during the year under report.

Sir Shapurji Billimoria thanked Principal Davar for having asked him to preside over such a unique gathering and congratulated him on his having conducted the College which was the pioneer institution imparting commercial education in the country so successfully. Sir Shapurji laid great stress on the need of commercial education in practical life.

With the performance of a very entertaining Gujarati comedy the function terminated late in the evening.

WORKERS ASSERT THEIR RIGHTS.

NEW LIFE IN TRADE UNIONISM

LABOUR M. L. C.'S AND SIMON BOYCOTT.

Proceedings of B. P. T. U. C.

The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress began its session at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on Saturday at 6 p.m. Mr. F. J. Ginwala presiding. On the dais were seated Messrs. Hallsworth, Purcell, Bakhale, Jhabwala, Spratt, Dange, Nimbkar, Mirajkar, Maneklal Vakil, S. K. Bole and others.

MR. GINWALA'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Ginwala delivered his presidential address in course of which he said:—

From an agricultural country, India is now becoming an industrial country and in every town and city you see small and big factories and workshops and mills cropping up. This Presidency is proud of its cotton industry and its huge mills and factories spread throughout its length and breadth. The workers are attracted from the villages to the cities and towns in the hope of getting handsome wages. Little do they dream or know of the slumps of the city or the grave infant mortality. From sobriety they are driven to the vice of drink. From peace and plenty they are sunk into poverty and indebtedness, and many court an early death. This not an exaggerated picture of the life of the city or town worker. The work of exploitation is complete and thorough. I am not one of those who is wedded to the system of Capitalism or who has looked upon it with favour. I have looked upon it as a necessary evil of the present-day civilisation and until we are able to devise a better method of production, we must try to mitigate the evils of the large scale factory production. The greater the exploitation of labour, the greater is the need for vigilance on behalf of the trade unionists.

LABOUR ORGANISATION IN BOMBAY.

Organise, educate and agitate has been the slogan of labour since many years. In this Presidency, the cry was taken up in 1917. During the last decade, Labour has made great strides in organisation. In Bombay City alone, more than a dozen good Unions of Seamen, Railway Workers, Textile Workers, Port Trust Workers, Postmen and Telegraphmen with a total membership of more than 30,000 organised workers and a fund of more than one lac of rupees have sprung up. Some of them have been giving death and retirement benefits, they have started unemployment funds. They have provided for the free legal defence of their members. They have been conducting co-operative credit societies. They have started monthly and weekly magazines of their Unions. They have their own small libraries and reading rooms. So far they have made good progress, but still trade-unions have to make more strennous efforts to organise the industrial and agricultural labour, as Labour is not yet fully organised.

Mr. Ginwala then narrated the hardships of the Bombay mill-workers and their undesirable practices due to the compelling circumstances in which they had to work. He contended that the 10-hours day system was quite unsuited and injurious to the women worker who were denied even the very legitimate maternity benefits. He condemned the utter insanitary arrangements in the mills. Referring to the argument put forward 'ad nauseam' about the inefficiency of the Indian workers, Mr. Ginwala put several pertinent questions to the mill-owners as to what they had done to improve the conditions and make the workers more efficient. He then continued:—

GOVT'S STEP-FATHERLY CONDUCT.

The textile industry is passing through a grave crisis and all efforts should, therefore, be made to reorganise the industry and increase the efficiency of labour. I want to draw the attention of the people of this Presidency to the step-fatherly treatment given to this Presidency and to the textile industry in particular, by the Government of India. This industry deserves protection at the hands of Government and I for one am prepared to support the claim of the Mill-Owners for a protective duty on foreign goods, till such time that the industry is able to stand on its own legs without further protection.

RAILWAY WORKERS.

Next to the Textile workers come the Railway Workers. As regards hours of work, wages, provident fund, gratuity and leave, the Railway Workers are much better off than the textile and other factory workers. The Railway Workshop Unions are much better organised than the Unions of the Textile Workers. However they have been suffering from several hardships in the shape of retrenchment, bribery and corruption and the system of fines. Another grievance of the Railwaymen is the non-recognition of their Unions which have been in existence for nearly 10 years, even after they have ben duly registered by Government under the Trade Union Act, inspite of the fact that many new Unions have been recognised by other authorities like Government and Port Trust.

Next to recognition comes the question of franchise. I stand for adult suffrage. The present system of enfranchisement, namely 10 rupees rental franchise, is very narrow. Step should be taken to widen the franchise and thus enable Labour to send its representatives to the Councils, Municipalities, Local Boards, Senate and Port Trust and other bodies of a like nature.

Next to franchise comes the question of unemployment, not only amongst the workers but middle class workers like clerks etc. who have been thrown out of employment owing to retrenchment due to trade depression. I hope the Government of Bombay in conjunction with the large employers of Labour will take immediate steps to grapple with this urgent problem.

Lastly I appeal to workers to make more earnest efforts for organisation of the Workers of other Presidency towns through the agency of the Provincial Committee of the Trade Union Congress, by reguarly contributing a share of their income towards the central funds of the Committee. I believe that time has now come when competent paid organisers should be employed to organise Labour, instead of following the present method of organising Labour through the honorary workers who inspite of all their sympathy cannot devote full attention to the cause of Labour.

One word more and I have done. I want that a strong Labour Party should be formed to fight for the political rights of Labour.

WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY.

After the close of his address, Mr. Ginwala requested Mr. Purcell to address the Conference. Mr. Purcell's as later Mr. Hallsworth's speeches were translated in Marathi by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar in the same forceful and intelligent way as they delivered them in English.

Mr. Purcell said he and his colleague did not come to India to start any rival unions but just to help those already there to become strong. He said, except in the building trade, there were already unions in India which had started their work in all industries and workshops and all that was needed was more members, more unionists and better unification and federation. He emphasised the point of international solidarity and community of interests of the workers all the world over and advised them to stand united in demanding elementary human rights by first concentrating on their minimum economic and social demands.

POLICE IN INDIA.

Mr. Hallsworth said in India he found that the Police or C.I.D. reporters were an inseparable accident of all political and workers' meetings. They in Britain would not tolerate any such thing. He, however, hoped that they would at least give correct reports of what they saw and heard and if it so happened, it would be helpful both to Government and the Workers. Next he emphasised that without resorting to direct action, the Workers should not expect to ameliorate their miserable conditions and therefore they must build up powerful trade unions in all industries.

After Messrs. Hallsworth and Purcell had addressed, the Conference adjourned till the next afternoon, Mr. Bakhale announcing that the Subject Committee would meet at the Servants of India Society at 10 p.m.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Provincial Trade Union Congress resumed its sitting yesterday at about 4 p.m. The proceedings concluded at about 9 p.m. On the dias were to be seen, besides those present on Saturday, Messrs. Bharucha, Narayandas Bechar, S. C. Joshi, Syed Munawar, and Mr. and Mrs. Thurtle. Both of them addressed the Conference in the same strain as Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth. Mr. Mirajkar translated the speeches in Marathi. Among other speakers on the 34 resolutions that the Conference passed were, Messrs Syed Munawar, S. C. Joshi, S. K. Bole, R. S. Asavle, P. S. Bakhale, R. R. Bakhale, L. G. Pradhan, Fernandez, Bhadkamkar, Mahomad Siddique, Mistri, Carvello, Rele and others, all of whom are trade union workers and organisers. Mr. R. S. Asavle was in the chair in the absence of Mr. Ginwala.

SIMON COMMISSION BOYCOTT.

Resolutions on a number of questions were passed, most of which gave expression to the economic demands, hardships and grievances of the proletariate in the mills, railway workshops, docks, port trust, improvement trust, municipality, factories, shipping companies and offices. The first two resolutions welcomed Messrs. Purcell, Hallsworth, Thurtle and Mrs. Thurtle in India and their midst. The third resolution endorsed the Cawnpur Trade Union Congress resolution regarding boycott of Simon Commission, calling upon the Labour representatives in the Bombay Council to oppose formation of Committees and refuse supplies and congratulating Mr. Joshi for lending the weight of his support to the popular side in the Assembly.

GENERAL LABOUR DEMANDS.

The fourth resolution endorsed a Cawnpur resolution on general Labour demands such as adult franchise, eight-hours' day, machinery for fixing minimum wage, weekly payment of wages, sickness and unemployment insurance, maternity benefits and old-age pensions. The fifth resolution asked for Labour representation of local bodies and central and provincial legislatures and demanded representation to the Bombay Council by election and not nomination by creating a special Labour constituency of the trade unions in the City. The sixth resolution demanded a re-organisation of the Bombay Labour Office under an independent Indian Officer.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR'S ATTITUDE.

There were resolutions also on unemployment, industrial unrest, legislation against imposition of fines and deductions from wages, adequate housing accommodation, maternity benefits, Workmen's Compensation Act, acquittal of Shapurji Bharucha, mill workers and Mr. Spratt, Ahmedabad Labour Union's attitude of keeping out of the Indian Labour movement, textile workers' grievances, seamen's recruitment, amendment of Indian Merchants' Shipping Act, amelioration of seamen's conditions and Railway and Dock Workers' grievances. A resolution on the advisability of forming trade unions on different industries basis only in order to avoid overlapping and inter-union rivalry was also passed. The Conference also declared itself against all war and condemned every piece of repressive legislation.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY REFORM

MR. PAHALAJANI'S STUDIED LECTURE

A studied lecture on the University Reforms Bill was given on Sunday evening at the Students Brotherhood by Mr. Pahalajani, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council Prof. R. M. Joshi of the Sydenham College presiding. The President in introducing the lecturer paid a tribute to his practical ability and called him a sturdy member of the Council. He also referred to his outspoken and studied criticism on all political problems which inspired consistent confidence in his constituents.

Mr. Pahalajani opened his remarks with a reference to the idealism which "reigned supreme" in the student world, which was not likely fully to sympathise with his views on the University Reforms Bill. Tracing the history of the University Government from its inception to the present day, the speaker paid a glowing tribute to the genius of Lord Curzon to whom they all owed a consciousness of the need of progress in University Reform. The lecturer then dilated upon the constitution of the University of Bombay showing the way in which it was more and more democratised since it was started in 1857.

THE NEW BILL.

Referring to the present bill, the speaker said that it was an outcome of the cry against the tyranny of the educationist in the senate and the syndicate. In his opinion this was the greatest defect of the present constitution as it led to the practical side of University Government being ignored. The speaker particularly pointed out the example of Principals of all colleges being ex-officio members. This practice encouraged the domination of the Principals over the professors who had no voice in the senate. The present bill had sought to remedy all these defects and gave a representation to all local bodies thus democratising the institution the speaker touched upon the control section of the bill around which there was so much controversy saying that a certain check was necessary on the wanderings of a democratic body believing that progress ought to be cautious.

UNWIELDY AND EXPENSIVE.

The President in his closing remarks wondered whether the present constitution was not too unwieldy and expensive and whether "liberalising" was not overdone. He believed that owing to the constitution being so democratised, the question of linguistic Universities which was an outcome of growing consciousness of nationalism would be shewed for a longer time.

After a vote of thanks to the chair and the lecturer the meeting terminated.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

GOVERNOR PAYS TRIBUTE TO ITS SPLENDID WORK.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay inspected the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas on Saturday evening in the Elphinstone High School compound before a large and representative gathering. Captain W. Nunan, the District Superintendent, received the Governor and after the inspection of different divisions requested him to present service medals and bars and prizes to different officers.

RESUME OF WORK.

Mr. D. F. Panthky, Divisional Superintendent, Parsi Division, then gave a short resume of the work of the Parsi Division and said the Parsi division was formed in 1904 during which time they had treated hundreds of cases of accidents and illness. They regularly attended in and out of Bombay open air public gatherings, public shows, hockey, boxing and athletic tournaments, exhibitions, sports, fetes, etc. During the last influenza epidemic members of the brigade voluntarily rendered valuable help unmindful of personal danger. He then referred to the necessity of having their own building and pointed out the difficulty of having a garage at Thakurdwar, while the Superintendent's office was located at Girgaon in his own residence and the stores were kept in the Petit Institute. He, therefore, appealed the Governor to grant the division a free plot of land somewhere near the Boy Scouts Hut to build the division's headquarters. The Governor then presented the division with a motor ambulance which was the second gift from Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw. His Excellency the Governor then said:—

I must make a brief reference to the remarks in the report on the subject of the necessity for a suitable head quarters and garage. While appreciating very fully the kindness of those who have assisted the Division by the loan of land for drill, and the use of rooms for offices and stores, it is obvious that grave difficulties have to be faced by the organisation of the Division being scattered in different places, and there is no doubt a very urgent necessity for a building of your own.

NEED OF PUBLICITY.

I find that, in December 1923, the Divisional Superintendent was advised by Government to the effect that he should apply to the Municipality for the grant of land required by the Brigade. I do not know what reply was received from the Municipality, nor have I any information as to whether the Municipality was approached, and I cannot go further to-day than suggesting that the Divisional Superintendent might let me know how matters stand with regard to any further application which has been made on behalf of the division, and saying that I feel confident that the proposal for the erection of suitable headquarters for the division will have generous support from all concerned. I am quite certain that the public will help, and, if I may say so, I think that the division is perhaps suffering from one serious handicap, and that is that the work of the St. John Ambulance needs wider publicity. Everyone seems to accept the St. John Ambulance as a body of workers which is always present and ready to help whenever the services of its members are required; but I do not think the public fully appreciates that the work of the Brigade is carried on entirely by the voluntary services of its members, and, as regards financial assistance, by voluntary contributions.

His Excellency then paid a glowing tribute to the invaluable services rendered by the Division during the great war, in removing sick and wounded soldiers whose number must have been approximately eight lacs.

HOCKEY

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

The first match on Saturday provided a keen tussle between the Bombay Rovers and the Cathedral High School, the former winning by three goals to one. A keen pace was maintained throughout, the game being very even. Clever and accurate stickwork gave the Rovers a decided advantage against a very uncertain combination and though the school were always trying, the result was inevitable. But they had several opportunities and had these been availed of the result, perhaps, would have been different.

A DISAPPOINTING MATCH

The next game between the Lusitanian and Grant Medicals was a disappointing affair. The Lusitanians won the game by making two goals. Their opponents were unable to score any goal.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Christ Church vs. Police.

SIR MANMOHANDA'S PORTRAIT

The unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the Hon. Sir Munmohandas Ramji, Kt. will be performed in the offices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (31, Murzban Road), on Wednesday, 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

ANOTHER PROTEST.

PUBLIC MEETING AT POONA.

To protest against the amended Clause 5 of the University Bill which vests in the Chancellor visitorial powers, a public meeting of the graduate voters of Poona will be held at the Shivaji Mandir, Poona, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1928.

MADRAS MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The forced resignation of the two Madras Ministers, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar and Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, has created a constitutional crisis of vital importance. The circumstances leading up to the crisis may be first briefly reviewed. In January last the Madras Legislative Council carried a motion refusing to have anything to do with the Simon Commission by a thumping majority of 61 votes against 29. As this was a major issue and has been so regarded by the Governor of Madras it was his duty if he wanted to respect the wishes of the Council and act in a constitutional manner, to demand the resignation of the Chief Minister, Dr. Subbarayan, who had opposed the boycott motion and who had determined to flout the Council's mandate. But the Governor did nothing of the kind nor did Dr. Subbarayan resign of his own accord. Early this month a vote of censure against the latter was brought up in the Council, but it must be clearly noted that it was not in any way linked up with the boycott question. As, however, the censure motion was taken up suddenly a little earlier than expected, when several members were absent from the Council, it fell through for want of sufficient support. The failure of the motion was a sheer accident; but the Governor chose to put a perverse and fantastic interpretation upon it. He thought or pretended to think, that it was a reversal of the Council's boycott resolution, though the wording of the motion had no reference to the boycott. He even went so far as to suggest that the so-called reversal was a censure of the two Ministers, Messrs. Ranganatha Mudaliar and Arogyaswami Mudaliar, who had publicly accepted the Council's boycott mandate. This was a most grotesque suggestion and was virtually a demand of the two Ministers' resignation. In the circumstances they had no other option than to resign. They did so and we understand that their resignations have been accepted and that the Governor has vested the administration of all Transferred Departments in Dr. Subbarayan as a temporary measure.

It will be clear from the above that the Governor and his Chief Minister have been guilty of unconstitutional procedure from start to finish and have flouted the Council. The Governor, in particular, not only failed to demand the resignation of the Chief Minister, who had refused to accept the Council's boycott resolution but has penalised the very Ministers who had loyally accepted that resolution. The main constitutional issue that has thus arisen is whether the Ministers are trusted servants of the Legislature or creatures of Government who can with impunity flout the wishes of the Legislature. In the present case the Minister who defies the Council becomes the head of all Transferred Departments, whereas those loyal to it are practically dismissed. Never was the discredited diarchic system shown up in its naked ugliness as it is in this affair. However, the more important question is what is to be done next by the Council and the public. As Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar himself suggests in his statement to the Press, the first and foremost thing for the Council to do is to take the earliest opportunity in the ensuing meeting of the Council to reaffirm its old resolution boycotting the Commission. It is true that by dangling two ministerial seats before the elected legislators the Government will try to break the boycott parties in the Council. But since the Governor, is in alliance with a defiant Minister, has sought to trifle with the House to coerce it into co-operation with the Commission, the Council should now be more determined than ever to carry on the boycott. We have no doubt the public will give the right guidance to the Council. The Governor must be made to realise once for all that his pretence that the Council is going back on its boycott policy has no basis except in his imagination. It is also necessary that the Chief Minister's spirit of defiance towards the Council and even towards his own party should be promptly curbed either through a vote of no confidence or a refusal to vote his salary.

FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES.

The Legislative Assembly passed a vote of censure on the Government by accepting on Saturday the adjournment motion of Mr. Jinnah by 70 to 41 votes to discuss the Skeen Committee's report and the Government of India's announcement in regard to it. The Government's decision, as disclosed in the speech of the Commander-in-Chief, was a calculated affront to the country and a flouting of the Assembly's demands which voiced the popular wishes. It is a significant indication of the scant consideration which officialdom pays to the opinion of the Assembly that the Commander-in-Chief did not find it possible to be present in the House when the debate on the adjournment motion was being held. The President of the Assembly was constrained to comment on this lack of consideration towards the Assembly on the part of the official who was the chief mouthpiece of the Government in regard to Army matters. The fact that the Leader of the House left the Assembly as soon as the President drew attention to this discourtesy shown to it and was followed by a number of occupants of the official benches only heightens the degree of the insult to the Assembly. Mr. MacWorth Young's belated explanation to the President cannot hold water because the excuse he put forward was flimsy and childish. He said that the adjournment notice was received only at 10 on Saturday morning by the Commander-in-Chief and the latter had to be absent because he had a previous engagement. But this weak explanation of the Commander-in-Chief's absence did not take account of the fact that Mr. Jinnah had already on Friday intimated that he was desirous of moving an adjournment motion on this specific matter of the Government announcement on the Skeen Committee's report. The Commander-in-Chief as a member of the Assembly could certainly have so arranged his engagements the next day as to be in his place there. At all events the performance of his duty in the Assembly should have been considered by him more important than any other engagement.

The speeches on Mr. Jinnah's motion exhibit a total lack of consideration on the part of the official benches for the people's point of view, and a bitter and thoroughly justifiable feeling of resentment on the part of the popular leaders that India was offered a stone when the Skeen Committee had recommended at least a tiny little piece of bread. To Mr. Jinnah's persistent query why the report of the Sub-Committee, over which he presided, was held back from publication, the official reply was that the publication would cause bitterness of feeling. This is a totally unconvincing excuse. Most unjustly and unfairly the publication of the report has been withheld because its contents would prove damaging to the official contention that a sufficient number of Indians cannot be found suitable for being trained as officers. To India this question of the creation of a national army is a "fundamental issue" as Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar rightly observed. It is as fundamental as the fight for Swaraj and no obstruction on the part of Britain can ultimately stand in the way of the determination of the Indian people to learn to defend themselves and to be masters in their own house. The decision on the Skeen Committee's report which, as revealed by Mr. Jinnah, was made before the Committee wrote its report, shows that nothing can be gained by co-operation with the Simon Commission. People who, even after this experience, believed that the British Government would give India self-government, Lala Lajpat Rai truly said, were misleading their countrymen. India cannot win self-government except through her own unaided efforts.

BRITISH ADVERTISING METHODS

With the growth of Indian-owned and Indian-edited newspapers in this country a factor of tremendous comprehensive importance has entered into the field for securing advertisements. It is interesting to note how persons connected with the business side of the Anglo-Indian Press are doing their level best to persuade British and foreign advertisers that it is not the Indian-owned but the English-owned journals which offer the largest profitable field for advertising in India. In the "Advertising World", a British monthly periodical devoted to the consideration of advertising problems, articles have appeared with a view to making out a case against the vernacular journals and the Indian-edited English Press as profitable media for advertising. British firms are asked, for example, by Mr. W. T. Coulton, Director "Times of India", in the "Advertising World" to note that in the case of India "the advertising value of the reputable English printed paper, wide in outlook, cannot be overstated". As regards the Indian-owned newspapers he says that in considering them as advertising media for imported goods, whether they are printed in English or in vernacular "the outlook of their readers should be borne in mind, because frequently, owing to religious motives, narrow political or other prejudices their advertising value for certain articles is practically nil". Mr. Coulton again emphasizes the point that British firms should advertise in India in the Anglo-Indian Press in a subsequent number of the "Advertising World". Evidently he cannot conceive of any other journals except Anglo-Indian journals as "papers of reputation". He informs his readers that "no race on earth can claim quicker intuition in reputation than Indians". This back-handed compliment to Indians is only meant for telling the British advertiser that "it is a great mistake to imagine that the great newspapers, printed in English, have only English people to read them." Such papers, Mr. Coulton says, have "in addition to the English population of India, from 40 to 60 per cent purely Indian readers."

Another writer, also connected with Anglo-Indian journalism stresses the same point that British advertisers should favour the Anglo-Indian journals. In the same journal Mr. Clive Rattagan, London Manager of the "Statesman" and formerly Editor of the "Pioneer", is anxious to convince the British manufacturer that the problem of advertising in India is not "so difficult as it seems". He says "the manufacturer who goes carefully into the matter will soon find that the principal English-owned papers, less than a dozen all told, cover the whole country and practically every class of possible purchaser". The whole object of this campaign of boosting the Anglo-Indian Press as an advertising medium is thus to prejudice the British manufacturer against advertising in the Indian-owned Press. And yet there are British firms which have taken to advertising largely in the Indian-owned English Press and the Vernacular Press and they have evidently found it a profitable undertaking in view of the fact that their advertisements are becoming a regular feature in such journals. As regards Continental and American firms they do not appear so far to suffer from the prejudice which is being so sedulously created against the Indian-owned Press. Under a truly National Government officially appointed commercial representatives from India would have enlarged upon the need of patronising the Indian Press on the part of foreign advertisers. But now the value of the Indian-owned Press as an advertising medium is being grossly misrepresented. The newly started Indian Chamber of Commerce in London should take up this matter for prompt exposure.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES' CONFERENCE

We are glad to learn that preparations for the holding of the Indian Insurance Companies' Conference are very well advanced. The selection of Mr. N. B. Saklatwala for the Presidentship of the Conference and of Mr. Lalji Naranji as Chairman of the Reception Committee is eminently satisfactory. The former is connected with the leading Indian industrial house, namely, Tata Sons, Limited. He is also the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New India Assurance Co., Limited, which is itself one of the leading insurance institutions in India. As for Mr. Lalji Naranji, he is too well known both in the commercial and the political world of India to need any introduction. He was the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for two years and his grasp of economic subjects to-day is very remarkable indeed. With these two leading businessmen at the head of this Conference, success is only a matter of course.

This is the first time that at least one industry in India is trying to work on a co-operative principle and the response has been highly satisfactory. Some of the leading business magnates are intimately connected with the insurance industry, and we are sure many of them will be attending this Conference. As for Bombay itself, it need not be said that the insurance industry is so linked up with the other industries of this city that we have no doubt that her patriotic citizens will do their best to make this Conference not only a success but also a permanent feature of the industrial life of the country.

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH INDIA.

THEIR FUTURE

(BY MANECKLAL VAKIL, M.A., LL.B., F.S.S.)

IV*

While the salute States with full jurisdictional powers must develop into constitutional principalities with responsible government, the non-salute States which have very limited jurisdiction and whose residuary jurisdiction is being exercised at present by the Political Agents and their subordinate officers corresponding to the revenue officers of the British Districts, cannot develop into any form of responsible government if they are left to themselves partly because the income of such States is small and cannot afford the expenses of responsible government and partly because they would be too small in population and area to be organised into separate units.

STATUS OF MEDIATISED STATES.

A large number of Kathiawar States as well as those in Central India Agency, comprising over 300 in these two groups as well as an equal number of smaller States in the various groups called the Political Agencies, are mere vassal States or mediatised States with a feudal tie of subordination and protection direct or through one of the larger neighbouring Treaty States. The readers of Forbes' "Rasmala" will know how such States in the Gujarat Agencies are classed as States while similar Zamindars enjoying feudal lordships who came under the direct influence of the neighbouring British districts at the same epoch and who in consequence, lost their jurisdictional authority, are now mere Zamindars and have not even the shadow of any right of Sovereignty. These came to be known as Talukdars and Jagirdars in Gujarat and Maharashtra in the Bombay Presidency. Such small States are to be found also in the Madras Presidency and the Punjab and Rajputana. There is, therefore, no difference between the small non-salute States and the feudal Zamindari Estates in the neighbouring tracts as they came into existence at the same epoc and the difference in their present status is merely a matter of accident.

A FRESH SETTLEMENT.

It is, therefore, necessary to arrive at a fresh settlement with all these States not individually but as a class with a view to meet the exigencies of the development of responsible government in India as a whole country. The jurisdictional powers exercised by the executive officers of the Political Department in these Agency tracts are not under the control of any popular assembly and in reality, they enjoy all despotic powers both in revenue and judicial matters. In fact, these officers correspond to the Civil Service men of the British districts but they are recruited from the British military officers and their assistants have inferior qualifications. Even then, the Agency tracts do not pay enough for these administrative expenses which form an additional burden on the British Indian treasury. Both in the interests of the rulers of these small States and their subjects, it will be expedient and conducive to greater justice if these tracts are amalgamated with the neighbouring British Districts speaking the same language or if they exist in sufficiently large linguistic and territorial groups to form contiguous new districts under the neighbouring British Indian Province and then they can be administrated as such districts.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE TASK.

Such a re-settlement of these non-salute States is not an easy task for the Paramount Power. The larger of these non-salute States with limited but extensive jurisdiction will be absolutely unwilling to forego their burdensome privileges so long enjoyed over their poor and helpless subjects. The Government of India will require in this task not only the moral support of their own Legislatures and of the public opinion of British India but also that of the Chamber of Princes.

Before such a task is undertaken, the Government of India itself will have definitely adopted a full responsible constitution for itself so as to secure the necessary moral support of public opinion in British India. The Princes ruling over the Salute States will have adopted popular institutions in their States.

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*Previous articles appeared on February 29 and 5th and 9th instant.

LATE SIR RAMANBHAI MAHIPATRAM NILKANTH

AN APPRECIATION

(BY K.)

The death of Sir Ramanbhai is a distinct loss to Gujarat; a man of most active habits from his childhood, he was never found idling away his time, he was always doing something and that something useful. Like Gladstone, he utilised every moment of leisure. As President of the Ahmedabad Municipality or as President of numerous meetings he attended, one often found him calmly perusing or writing his correspondence during those dull moments which are bound to come in their proceedings owing to some member or other dilating on useless topics. His working day began with the early morning and ended with midnight. In fact, he paid the penalty of excessive work and unremitting toil with the loss of his health some time back which he could not regain. He had so much taxed his brain and nerves, that latterly they revolted and simply refused to work. This atrophy led to his death.

A FRONT RANK LITTERATEUR.

A most delightful companion, a man of staunch views and well-thought-out ideas, a social reformer to the backbone, a Liberal politician, a man with a strong sense of civic duty, he would best be remembered by Gujaratis as one in the front ranks of the litterateur of the Province. As a reviewer and a critic, his work was admirable. His study of poeties was deep, but what endeared him to the heart of every Gujarati, man, woman and child, was his humour. As a writer of humorous works and sketches, he was and is without a rival. His humour resembled that of Dickins more than of Thackeray and his "Bhadram Bhadra," a skit on the professions and practices of the ultra-orthodox and the conservative Hindu is a source of perennial delight like Dickins' Pickwick Papers. One is never tired of reading it over and over again. The only play ("Rai no Parvat") that he wrote, furnishes a guide to amateur writers as to how plays should be written. In spite of his vein of humour, he was a keen student of some serious branches of learning, as logic, philosphy and religion. As a Prarthana Samajist, his faith was deep-seated and his articles in the numerous issues of the "Jnan Sudha", a periodical edited by him in furtherance of the cult, bear testimony to his great attachment to its tenets and his sincere belief in them.

A LIFE OF PEACE.

There was no humanitarian or social work in Ahmedabad with which he was

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of The Day.

The Submarine and Universal Peace.

The "Deutsche Zukunft" in its latest issue regards the Kellogg proposal for the abolition of the submarine as an engine of naval warfare as a great move towards real disarmament and a step in bringing universal peace within the orbit of practical politics. The Kellogg proposal has been recently turned down by the American Senate but the German journal says that European Powers will do well to press for the abolition of the submarine. It declares that during the war Germany lost 178 submarines and reckons that thirty precious trained men per submarine must have been also lost although the total number will never be accurately known. It regards the submarine as very vulnerable to attack and loss from water-bombs and mines. No Power can regard it in the long run as a safe means of attack. This is an interesting opinion in view of the fact that certain Big Powers consider that the submarine is indispensable to smaller Powers as a weapon of protection.

Where There is no Will. . . .

The Government of Bombay have not only starved the Industries Department in a cold-blooded manner but are trying to put the blame on the Legislative Council. The Department was granted over two lakhs four years ago. But then it did practically no work under its European head. The Council then proposed some cuts in the grant only to demand the appointment of an Indian, making it abundantly clear that more funds would be willingly voted if an Indian Director were appointed. Then the Department was placed under Mr. Bharucha but he was soon discharged on the ground of superannuation, though it is admitted by all that he did excellent work even with his limited funds. For about a year now there has been no Director at all and the Department is being practically dismantled by its important functions being transferred to other Departments. Government now want to place a beggarly sum of a few thousands at the disposal of the Department and hold the Council responsible for the curtailed grant, ignoring the fact that even now the Council has offered to vote more funds if an Indian Director is appointed. It is amazing to learn from Sir Chunilal Mehta that "it was not possible for the Minister to select an Indian for the Post." Indeed, nothing is possible where there is no will.

Nothing Doing.

Saturday's debate in the Legislative Council made it abundantly clear that the Bombay Government have done nothing to remedy unemployment in the past and are going to do nothing in the future. Quoting a set of figures of his own the General Member even sought to make out that there was no unemployment in the rural areas. Having thus summarily dismissed rural unemployment, he turned to unemployment among the middle classes, and blandly asked what good employment bureaus could do, as they created no employment. His case was plausible, but so far as rural unemployment was concerned, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram quoted other figures from blue books to show that unemployment was increasing throughout the country. As regards middle class unemployment and employment bureaus, nobody had suggested that the bureaus would by themselves solve the problem of unemployment. The people's demand has been for development of industries, Indianisation of the Services and rapid growth of technical education. Government have done precious little to meet these demands, and the General Member was discreetly silent about them.

The Difference.

A recent message from Kabul stated that a batch of trained pilots and mechanics, Afghan young men who had been sent to Moscow for aeronautical studies, has returned and that another would be going to Europe for similar studies. Afghanistan under the beneficent direction of its progressive and farseeing monarch, King Amanalullah, is thus progressing rapidly in creating an adequate air force officered by its own nationals. Its big neighbour, India, however, finds two squadrons from England forced upon it making the total to eight, in which Indians have no place except perhaps as dish-washers or spring cleaners. That is the difference between a free nation and a subject one. In the Assembly Sir B. N. Mitra announced some time ago that Indian youth would be given a few scholarships abroad for being trained as airmen. How far has this scheme at least progressed?

How Wonderful!

From Sholapur to Lahore is a far cry and a long journey but, according to the official accounts of the reception of the Simon Commission, it was a case of roses all the way for the seven unwanted guests of India. From Sholapur the official account is brief and for a good reason too. The reception is so Gilbertian in its quality that it must have provided a source of great merriment to the good people of Sholapur and an object-lesson to the Commission of the strength of the boycott. Two Hindu and two Muslim jo-hukums were at the station to smile a welcome to the Commission. That was how a circular sent out by the City Magistrate on the day of the Commission's halt at Sholapur station was responded to by the inhabitants of this important city in the Deccan. At Lahore the reception was "wonderful" according to Sir John Simon. This is a cryptic adjective. The army of black flags outside the station and the small battalion of loyalists inside must have provided, indeed, a wonderful exhibition of the real feelings of the masses.

Convenient Bogey.

A pet theory of Anglo-Indian scribes is that India is seething with Bolshevist propaganda. Do Indian workmen want a rise in wages? Do they in desperation resort to the strike weapon? Why should they do so in this land of "peace," plenty and prosperity" as the apologists of British rule love to depict it? It is due to Bolshevist activity, according to the "Pioneer". The Allahabad paper notices that Labour troubles in India are now following "a similar programme to that which they followed in Great Britain" in the years which led up to the General Strike. Those British troubles were due to "foreign activities", the "Pioneer" declares and it laments the love of secrecy and the feelings of modesty on the part of the Indian C. I. D. who hold Bolshevist activities "more or less in check". Indians will be glad if the C. I. D. give publicity to their "achievements". It will confirm their contention that this Bolshevist propaganda is a convenient bogey raised by the Die-Hards in England and their friends in India.

DELETE THAT OBJECTIONABLE CLAUSE.

VISITORIAL POWERS OF CHANCELLOR NOT WANTED.

BOMBAY GRADUATES' DEMAND.

Prof. Wadia's Masterly Analysis.

The graduate voters of the University Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council mustered considerably strong at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Sunday evening to express and record their emphatic protest against the amended Clause (5) of the new University Bill, which seeks to confer upon the Chancellor of the University i.e., the Governor of the Province, certain extraordinary visitorial powers. Prof. P. A. Wadia was rightly chosen to preside over the important deliberations.

ORIGIN OF THE CLAUSE.

It will not be out of place here to give a brief history of the origin of this notorious clause (5). It was in the July session of 1927 that the Minister for Education brought before the Legislative Council "An act to amend the law relating to the University of Bombay." In the statement of objects and reasons, the Hon. Minister had said that the leading feature of the Bill was that the constitution of the University was so altered as to make it adequately representative with a view to bring it into closer association with the public and the industrial, commercial and civic life of the people of this presidency. Speaking on the first reading of the Bill in July last, the Hon. Minister had made a confession that the main object of the Bill was the increased democratisation of the University of Bombay. The Clause (5) relating to the visitorial powers either of the Viceroy or the Governor, on which a great storm has been raised, was not incorporated in the Bill when it came for its first reading before the House. After it passed its first reading the Bill was sent to a Select Committee of the House. It was in the Select Committee that the new clause now numbered as clause (5) was incorporated in the Bill. The insertion of this new clause has been explained by the Hon. Minister in the report of the Select Committee by merely mentioning that the clause has been inserted at the bidding of the Government, of India and that it was based on section 8 of the Andhra University Act. When the amended Bill came up for its second reading before the House in last October a battle royal was waged on the floor of the House by elected members to secure the deletion of this new clause which sought to invest the Viceroy with dictatorial powers in the affairs of the University. The Government found the situation too hot for them and there was every likelihood that if the motion for the deletion of the clause was pressed to a division it would have been carried. The Government saw that discretion was the better part of valour and they resorted to their usual tactics. An undertaking was given to the House by the Minister that he would do his best to induce the Government of India not to press for the insertion of that clause. It was on this undertaking that the elected representatives of the House either withdrew or did not press to a division some of the very important amendments which they had moved. The general debate on the second and third reading followed on the assumption that the Government would positively annul the new cluse.

The amended Clause (5) which is to come before the House for consideration during this session differs very little from the original clause. Instead of the Viceroy, the Governor has been invested with the same visitorial powers as were conferred upon the Viceroy in the original Clause. So far the principle of democratisation is concerned the position of the University still remains just the same.

PROF. WADIA'S SPEECH.

In his opening speech Prof. Wadia gave a masterly analysis of the situation and thoroughly exposed the glaring defects of the so-called amended Clause (5). Among other things, he said:—

"We are met to-day as graduates of the Bombay University to place on record our sense of dissatisfaction and our emphatic protest at the proposed insertion in the new University Bill of the Original Clause 5 which vests in the Viceroy extraordinary dictatorial powers and at a later stage of an amended clause which substitutes in place of the Viceroy the Chancellor and vests in him powers of inspection and inquiry and of annulment of all proceedings which in the opinion of the Chancellor are not in conformity with the new Act and Statutes.

TRADITIONS OF UNIVERSITY.

"The Bombay University is one of the oldest Universities of India; it has built up during its long history of nearly 70 years traditions of self-Government, a heritage of academic autonomy of which its present members have well been proud and which they have been anxious to maintain, as has been amply evidenced by the dignified protest that they made in the meeting held in November 1927. These traditions of autonomy are all the more sacred when one remembers that they have been built up in a body of which 80 per cent. of the members are nominated by Government. The only curb on the independence of the Bombay University in the past was the veto vested in the Bombay Government, the right of refusing to ratify any proceeding or action of the Senate without assigning reasons. This power of refusal to ratify has been exercised not by the Chancellor in his personal capacity, as is now proposed in the amended clause, but by the local Government; but it has been exercised with a restraint that may well be characterised as remarkable. But the dangers of such power vested in the Government were fully realised in the Sydenham regime when the personal fads and opinions of a single individual were forced to some extent on the University with consequences for which we shall have to do penance in the coming years. What then shall we say about the possibilities of mischief that lie behind the original clause 5 of the present University Bill, and behind the amended clause which substitutes the Chancellor of the University in the place of the Viceroy and gives him the power to inspect and inquire into the work of the University and to annul proceedings not in conformity with the Act and Statutes?

POWERS OF CHANCELLOR.

Let me briefly refer to the nature of the powers conferred on the Chancellor under the amended clause. The Chancellor can under the clause make an inquiry into the working not only of the University, but of any institutions associated with the University. A registered high school or an affiliated college is an "institution associated with the University." This clause, therefore, confers on the Chancellor the right to inquire why an affiliated college like the Wilson College should include on its staff a Professor with socialistic tendencies like Prof. Wadia, or why another college on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in Bombay took no disciplinary measures against the students who absented themselves and picketed at the college gates. This clause confers on the Chancellor the right to inquire into the extra mural activities of University readers and professors, and into the type of the periodic and permanent literature bought by University Libraries or College Libraries for that matter. It may be that normally the clause now under question will be a dead letter: but we have known of Individual Chancellors who have been so deeply convinced of their personal opinions on educational questions and proprieties that they have religiously pursued their convictions to the bitter end for the sake of saving the souls of University students from the educational hell towards which they are supposed to drift. Clause 5 makes it possible for such deeply convinced Chancellors to clog the normal academic machinery and to bring into the peaceful atmosphere of academic life the warring elements of political controversy.

PRODUCTION OF INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

The University Bill now before the local Council is the outcome of the desire to so alter the machinery of University Government as to enable the University to carry on its work more efficiently and with a greater sense of responsibility. It is the product of an attempt to give the University a more democratic organisation by the extension of the principle of election

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MILLER-MAHARAJAH MARRIAGE

ARRANGEMENTS NEARING COMPLETION.

WEDDING AT JUNGLE PALACE.

BARWAHA, March 11.

Inquiries made here show that the marriage of the ex-Maharaja of Indore with Miss Miller has been fixed for the 17th and will take place at Darya Mahal, the ex-Maharaja's residence. Miss Miller accompanied by her grandmother, Captain Jadhav, A.D.C., and some other attendants is to leave for Nasik this afternoon for the conversion ceremony. The party will motor to Khandwa where they will take train for Nasik.

After the conversion Miss Miller will return to Barwaha where the arrangements for the wedding are nearing completion. Roundabout Darya Mahal is a scene of great bustle and activity. It is stated that there will not be the customary marriage procession but festivities and illuminations have been provided on a lavish scale. The ex-Maharaja and Miss Miller are at present leading a quiet life within the ambit of Darya Mahal which is situated in the midst of a jungle somwhat removed from the town. There is a regular stream of visitors between Indore and Barwaha in connection with the preparations for the wedding.—A.P.

TUKOJI-MILLER WEDDING.

TO TAKE PLACE IN APRIL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Mar. 10.

Sir Tukoji accompanied by Miss Miller arrived at Burwaha on Wednesday morning. Sir Tukoji's staff had arranged a reception for their master, but Sir Tukoji did not wait for it and left abruptly with his fiancee without allowing himself to be garlanded. The senior Maharani who was at the Darya Mahal Palace received Miss Miller in her rooms. People here think that the senior Maharani has come here with her two mothers-in-law with the object of giving Sir Tukoji advice and dissuading him from this wedding. The Prime Minister, Rai Bapa Bahadur, waited at the palace for over two hours before he was granted an interview by Sir Tukoji. Indore people are making various speculations about this interview. Mr. Shambhunath Segal, the Municipal Secretary, also visited Burwaha. Sir Tukoji and Miss Miller in the evening went for a shikar party in the jungles and returned early in the morning. The day on which the Shudhi ceremony is going to take place is not yet known. The wedding is fixed for some day in April. The senior Maharani is still staying at Burwaha. The State motors as they were proceeding to Khandawa were attacked 12 miles from Burwaha. The authorities are instituting enquiries into this outrage. General Bhowani Singh waited on Sir Tukoji yesterday. Dr. Gosavi is at Nasik. It is extremely hot at Darya Mahal which is situated in the valley of the Narbuddha. The Junior Maharani, I hear, is still in the old palace at Indore. Her Highness' anaemic condition is causing great anxiety.

TUKOJIRAO'S FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE

NO EXCITEMENT IN INDORE.

INDORE, Mar. 10.

Little or no public excitement is noticeable here in connection with the impending

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REAFFIRM BOYCOTT ALL OVER

EX-MINISTER'S REPLY TO GOVERNOR

SITUATION IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, March 9.

"The first and foremost thing is that the Legislative Council should take the earliest opportunity of reaffirming the resolution boycoting the Commission, and, if necessary, reiterate it over and over again every time the Council can do so."—This was the opinion expressed by Mr. A. Ranganatham Mudaliar, Development Minister (resigned), in a press interview. He stated: That will be the only proper and dignified answer to H. E. the Governor. Public meetings should immediately be held all over the country supporting the Council's view, boycotting the Commission, making it impossible for the bureaucracy to misled the outside public and to lower the country in the estimation of the world.—A. P.

PRINCE OF WALES' LUCKY ESCAPE.

ACCIDENT ON CROXTON PARK RACE COURSE.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The Prince of Wales had a lucky escape while exercising his hunter at the Croxton Park steeplechase course yesterday along with Major Kavanagh. The latter's horse ran out at one jump and brought down the wing, causing the Prince of Wales' horse to fall. Major Kavangh's leg was gashed, but the Prince of Wales was not injured.—Reuter's Special.

LATE LORD SINHA.

TRIBUTES PAID IN U. P. COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, March 10.

When the United Provinces Council met to-day feeling references were made to the late Lord Sinha. Immediately after question time, Mr. Lambert, Finance Member and Leader of the House, rose to express regret at the passing away of the great Indian and statesman of distinction. Mr. Lambert referred to the numerous services rendered by Lord Sinha for his country.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani said that he had had the great honour and privilege of knowing Lord Sinha fairly well during the last ten or eleven years. He filled no office but under a compelling sense of duty. On whatever he did he brought to bear his single-minded devotion to public interests. Gokhale had once remarked that men like Lord Sinha, by very reason of their greatness, raised the stature of India in the estimation of the world and that their very existence was a public service.

Rai Bahadur Sitaram, President of the Council associated himself wholeheartedly with the tributes that were paid so eloquently and so sincerely to the memory of Lord Sinha by the leader of the House, the leader of the Nationalist Party and spokesmen of other groups in the House.

The Council then passed a resolution of condolence, all standing.

DISCUSSION ON BUDGET

The general discussion of the budget was then taken up. Twelve members took part in the debates. Most non-official speakers regretted that there were few items of new expenditure in the transferred departments. The Provincial debt position also attracted considerable notice. —A.P.

"POLICE TERRORISM" IN INDIA

BRITISH M. P. RUDELY TREATED BY GOVERNOR.

'SPURIOUS WELCOMES" TO SIMON SEVEN.

Official Attempts Simply Laughable.

While the Anglo-Indian Press in India is according pompous publicity to the "successful" tour of the unwelcome and unwanted Simon Commission, while Sir John Simon expresses his extreme "satisfaction" with the "splendid welcomes" accorded to the "God's Englishmen" wherever they went, it will certainly be interesting to know what an honest Englishman, a Member of Parliament and a follower of the Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald has to say on the subject. The readers of the "Chronicle" are aware that Mr. Ernest Thurtle, M.P., came to India with Mrs. Thurtle recently to study first-hand the real conditions prevailing in this country. Mr. Thurtle has now completed his tour and will be sailing for England on Wednesday. It is true his stay has been very short; but according to his own confession, he has "seen and heard enough" to pronounce a definite opinion about the true state of affairs in this country. Mr. Thurtle gave an interview to the special representative of the "Chronicle," which we publish below:—

"SPURIOUS WELCOMES."

Q.: Now that you have completed your tour in this country and you are about to return "Home," will you, Mr. Thurtle, kindly give your impressions about what you have seen and experienced?

A.: In so short a visit I cannot pretend to have made an extensive study of Indian opinion. But I have seen and heard enough to convince me that the great majority of Indians who are politically minded are strongly opposed to the Simon Commission and have determined to have nothing to do with it. The official attempts to create spurious welcomes are simply laughable. They may deceive opinion in England, but they cannot deceive any intelligent person here. During my short visit I have deliberately endeavoured to associate with Indian people almost exclusively, believing that in this way I could best ascertain the Indian point of view. I have met with nothing but kindness and courtesy; and I find that whatever anti-British feeling exists, it is not against the British people as such, but the British Government.

"OFFICIAL BOORISHNESS."

Only on one occasion had I and my wife been treated with marked discourtesy amounting to downright rudeness. This treatment, I regret to have to say, we experienced at the hands of an Englishman, none other than the Governor of the United Provinces. It was an illuminating exhibition of Official boorishness.

HOSTILITY TO COMMISSION.

After this short digression, Mr. Thurtle proceeded:

Of course when I return to England, I shall make a point of making my colleagues of the Labour Party realise how deep and widespread is the hostility to the Simon Commission. It is too early to say whether or not they will reconsider their attitude towards the Commission in view of the solid Indian opposition to it; but certainly in spite of what Mr. MacDonald had said, I do not think Labour will be content to be associated indefinitely with the Commission against which representative Indian opinion is so clearly hostile.

DEPLORABLE LABOUR CONDITIONS.

Q.: I am sure you will have visited some of the important industrial centres. What do you think about the condition of the working class in this country?

A.: Unfortunately I have not been able to visit many of the industrial centres of India. But the impression left on me by those I have visited is that the Indian worker is in a most deplorable condition. He is invariably badly paid and badly housed and could hardly call his soul his own. We have poverty and bad housing conditions in England, but we have nothing compared with what I have seen in India. I should like to think there is some early prospect of the Indian workers combining effectively in Trade Unions and politically for the purpose of improving their lot. But I am afraid that until the great question of Indian freedom is cleared out of the way, there could not be much development in this direction.

POLICE TERRORISM.

Q.: The London Police are said to be the best organised and disciplined. The question may seem rather inconvenient; nevertheless I would venture to ask you what you think of the Indian police administration, put in our representative.

A.: Well, I am glad you have asked this question. I myself wanted to refer to this. One strong impression I have formed here is that the police interfere far too much with the ordinary liberties of the people. The resort to methods of espionage and arbitrary action go to an extent which would be impossible in any democratically governed community. The "Liberty of the Subject" becomes only a phrase when the police are able to arrest and keep people in confinement without anything like a proper trial. The recent arbitrary action of the Government in connection with the Maharajah of Nabha is an illustration of what I mean. I have met many sincere, honourable and law-abiding Indians who feel very strongly this sense of personal insecurity. They do not know the day or the hour when the Government may decide to place them behind prison bars without trial. So long as a man is the supporter of Government, so long as he cringes and fawns before those in power, he is safe. Let him, however, adopt views hostile to Government, and the weapon of police terrorism may easily strike him down.

A LOGICAL MAN.

Q.: I see you have just returned from Ahmedabad. Surely you might have had a talk with Mahatma Ghandhi. Can you tell me, Mr. Thurtle, what impression you have formed of this great Indian who has been a source of attraction to Western thinkers and idealists?

A.: As a result of seeing Mr. Gandhi, I certainly formed a more favourable impression of him than I have hitherto had. I found he is not the impossible idealist he is often represented to be. He is certainly prepared to come to hard facts and argue his case on logical grounds. I could not help feeling he has deep sympathy with his poverty-striken fellow-countrymen and a passionate desire to see their lot improved. Whether his spinning wheel will do this or not, I will not presume to say. I find acute differences of opinion amongst Indians themselves on this matter and as a mere Englishman, it is not for me to express an opinion. I like Mr. Gandhi for his sincerety, his simplicity and last, but more surprising of all, his sense of humour. I had not expected to find him endowed with this gift.

SLAVERY OR FREEDOM, NO HALF-WAY HOUSE.

The conversation then drifted to the foreign policy of Britain. Mr. Thurtle pleaded that he has been, ever since he landed here, out of touch with the latest developments to pronounce any definite opinion. But our representative drew the attention of Mr. Thurtle to the terms of the British "offer" to Egypt. Mr. Thurtle expressed himself as under on this question:

SQUARING A CIRCLE.

Mr. Thutle: I think in connection with our Egyptian policy, the British Government is attempting to square a circle. It is seeking to keep Egypt in the position of a vassal State and trying at the same time to persuade it that it is a free country. Egypt cannot, possibly, be free while its occupation by British troops and interference with its foreign policy are insisted upon by the British Government, to mention only two of the important conditions. In connection with Egypt as with India, there is really no half-way house between slavery and freedom and some day, an intelligent British Government will have to realise this.

MOUNTAINSIDE COLLAPSE.

HAVOC IN SANTOS STREETS.

LONDON, March 11.

Rio de Janeiro.—The mountainside collapsed in the night time without any warning and the cascade of earth and stones crashed into the streets of Santos burying dwellings and trapping residents in their beds. Hitherto 150 bodies have been recovered. Hospital at Santa Rosa is believed to have suffered heavily.—Reuter.

FATE OF MADRAS DYARCHY

SWARAJIST-JUSTICITE COALITION.

TOTAL OMISSION OF MINISTER'S SALARY.

MADRAS, March 10.

A meeting of the Ministerialists was held to-day, Dr. P. Subbaroyan presiding. Mr. Venkatram Iyer's group was absent so there was no motion of no-confidence against Dr. Subbaroyan.

The ex-Ministers, Messrs. A. Ranganatham Mudaliar and Arogyaswami Mudaliar, who continue to be members of the party attended. Informal discussion ensued on the question of successors to Messrs. Ranganatham and Arogyaswami. Some members favoured party members but the final decision was put off till Tuesday.

The Swarajists are concentrating on the total omission of the Chief Minister's salary on the ground, among others, that in view of the joint responsibility so far adopted in Madras he should have resigned with the other ministers.

SWARAJIST INTERPRETATION.

Leading Swarajists declare that the Governor's interpretation of the Council's failure to give leave to the no-confidence motion against the Chief Minister as a change of the original decision in favour of boycott as "ultra vires" and that at the best it could only be interpreted as the Council's support to the Governor's calling Dr. Subbaroyan to resign.

It is difficult to forecast the result of the move but the Swarajists and Justicites are likely to coalesce with a view t oppose any Ministry and concentrate on a general election or resumption of the Transferred Subjects by the Governor.

A public meeting will be held on Monday to congratulate Messrs. Ranganatham Mudaliar and Arogyaswami Mudaliar who prominent politicians will speak.—A. P.

THE ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

DELHI, March 11.

The All-Parties Conference has adjourned to meet in Bombay on 19th May. Meanwhile on two controversial questions namely the separation of Sind and the form of the electorate two Committees have been appointed to make enquiries and submit a report.—A.P.

PERSIA'S REPLY TO BRITAIN

TEHERAN, March 11.

It is understood that the Persian Government's reply to the statement of the British Government concerning Bahrein has been prepared and will be despatched soon. It is reported that the Persian Government has collected further historical evidence to establish its ownership of Bahrein.—Reuter.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIES.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION.

NEED FOR SCIENTIFIC CONTROL.

Mr. F. E. Bharucha, late Director of Industries for the Bombay Presidency, in the course of a lecture at the J. N. Petit Institute, said:—

Uptil now no industrial survey has been taken in this Presidency to find out what is needed to help our Industries and what problems connected with these industries require to be scientifically tackled. There is plenty of room for original and interesting research work to link science with industry, but the question is who is to undertake it?

COTTON MILLS.

Let us take the example of our cotton mills, which are now passing through a very severe trade depression. But how is it that in spite of the present depressed condition of the mill industry some of the mills are still working at a profit? The reason is that these mills are scientifically controlled and managed. There are various problems connected with the cotton spinning and weaving industries which require to be solved with scientific research; but some of our mill-owners are so much absorbed or steeped in the speculation of shares and cotton that they find no time to spare to discuss with members of their staff, even for a short while, the various difficulties that obtain in their mills daily. I am of opinion therefore that testing laboratories should be attached to all he important cotton mills and placed under the independent control of practical scientists and not under the mill managers or masters.

During the period of about eight years I spent in the Department of Industries I had an opportunity of visiting a large number of cotton mills in Bombay and up-country and I was surprised to find power-plants of several mills in very faulty and delapidated condition. Some serious mistakes that were made at the time of the erection of such plants continued for years without being rectified and the power-plants continued to consume an abnormal quantity of fuel as the mill agents did not care to consult a specialist or a scientific engineer.

The efficiency of motive power-plants of a large number of mills is very low owing to the engineers in charge of these being either illiterate or not keeping themselves abreast of times by studying up-to-date literature on engineering subjects.

WOOLLEN IMPORTS.

There are five woollen mills in Bombay, but all of them work under considerable difficulty owing to the formidable competition set up by the dumping of cheap woollens by foreign countries like France, Japan, Italy and Belgium. Bombay woollen mills do not manufacture high class woollens like Kashmere and suitings that are imported chiefly from England; but since the Armistice the foreign countries are actually dumping down their woollens in Bombay at a price at which the local mills find it impossible to manufacture. Japan which was not sending woollens to this country more than two or three thousand yards annually before the war is now sending woollens by lakhs of yards, the maximum having reached about 20 lakhs of yards in 1925-26. The largest import is from Italy which has reached about 28 lakhs, but which was about a lakh of yards before war. The import from Belgium has reached about 12 lakhs which was only about a lakh and a half before war. The Bombay mills manufacture lohis, shawls, rugs, blankets, and some cheap varieties of suitings, but the competition of foreign goods is so keenly felt that this industry is now threatened with destruction, unless some remedial measures are taken to protect this industry.

PRODUCTION OF OIL.

It is roughly estimated that there are about 75 oil mills in this Presidency, besides 6,000 to 7,000 bullock-driven country ghanis. If we could refine and bleach edible oils and make them crystal clear and find out cheap containers for export trade we could create a very large trade in exporting oils to Western countries instead of seeds.

Another useful and valuable problem in oil mills is to harden or solidify the edible oils in order to convert them into the so-called vegetable ghee. We are actually importing about 25 lakhs rupees worth of vegetable ghee and exporting about 6 lakhs rupees worth of our genuine dairy butter to foreign countries and there is no reason why we should not manufacture our own vegetable ghee from our own oils in this country.

SUGAR FACTORIES.

Our country is well-known for its large sugar-cane crop from which a very large quantity of raw sugar or "gur" is produced, which is almost wholly consumed in this country. There are two or three sugar works in this Presidency, but they do not thrive in spite of the import duty of Rs. 90 per ton on the imported sugar which is equivalent to Rs. 1-2-0 per Bombay maund, and about 85 per cent. of sugar consumed in this country is imported from foreign countries.

There are various reasons why sugar manufacture does not pay here. The method of manufacturing "gur" is very wasteful and yet it fairly competes with the sugar, the price of "gur" and sugar being almost equal in some places. Then the bye-product obtained in a sugar factory is allowed to go to waste. In foreign countries alcohol is manufactured from the bye-products of sugar factories which is called molasses, but it is not allowed to be manufactured here.

PAPER MILLS.

There are three paper mills in this Presidency which manufacture paper mostly from imported paper pulp made from wood as well as from old papers and rags. Experiments and research work are going on in the Forest Research Institute of Dehra Dun for the past fifteen years for manufacturing paper pulp from bamboos and very valuable bulletins have been published on the subject by the Government of India, giving figures of the cost of manufacture and profits expected, but people in this country do not take any interest in such literature.

ENTERPRISE AND INITIATIVE NEEDED.

In conclusion I cannot do better than give a quotation from the Report of the Industrial Commission of 1918 which is very relevant on the subject-matter of this lecture. The report says:—

"The industrial system is unevenly and in most cases inadequately developed; and the capitalists of the country, with a few notable exceptions, have till now, left to other nations the work and the profit of manufacturing her valuable raw materials, or have allowed them to remain unutilised.

"A powerful and well directed stimulus is needed to start the economic development of India along the path of progress. Such stimulus can only be supplied by an organised system of technical financial and administrative assistance."

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LORD HEADLEY IN KATHIAWAR

SUPPORT TO MOSQUE IN LONDON

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, March 4.

It was announced in the papers a few days ago that Lord Headley was to visit Kathiawar, and the Muslims of Kathiawar were requested not to incur expensens on account of processions, etc., but thus to save money and contribute it towards the building fund of a mosque proposed to be erected in London.

The President of the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bhavnagar has received a letter from his Lordship in this connection which runs as follows:—

"I am writing to thank you for your letter of the 17th ultimo and to apologise for the delay in replying thereto—partly due to your letter following me from place to place and partly to the amount of work I have to do.

"As you, no doubt, are aware I have undertaken this World Tour with an object to raise sufficient funds for the erection of a suitable mosque in London and that H. E. H. the Nizam has donated 5 lakhs towards it.

"Soon I hope to visit Kathiawar, and have the pleasure of seeing you personally—but before all pleasure the mosque comes first and I shall look forward to your help and assistance in achieving this object.

His Lordship's letter confirms the news of the Nizam's bounty. Good works out his own plans, but to secure the blessings of Heaven for themselves the Muslims of Kathiawar of whom the major portion is undoubtedly poor will not, it is hoped, fail to contribute their mite, however, small it may be, towards the laudable object for which his Lordship is taking so much trouble, and give a proof thereby that they do not form a dead limb of the Muslim community of India.

ANJUMAN-E-ISLAM OF BHAVNAGAR.

The Annual General Meeting of the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bhavnagar was held under the presidentship of Mowlvi Abdul Hafiz Baakza last Sunday, at the Library Rooms of the Anjuman, Amba Chowk, Harris Road.

The Office Bearers and the Managing Committee for the current year were then elected as under:—

President—Mowlvi Abdul Hafiz Baakza
Vice Presidents—Messrs Kazi Husain Mian Rahim Mian, B.A., Nazar Ali Sharif Nathani, B.A., LL.B., Rajab Ali Abdul Husain and Saith Haji Vali Mohammad Omar.

Honorary Secretaries—Messrs. Sikandar Khan Fateh Khan and Mulla Mohammad Ali Vali Bhai.

Treasurer—Mowlvi Abdul Hafiz Baakza.

Managing Committee—Messrs. Kasau Jiva, Omar Haji Abdush Shakoor, Taju Mian Vala Mian Qureishi, Mowlvi Usman Bin Abdul Kadir Dehlavi and Hakim Fakir Mohammad Gulam Nabi.

Other committees were also elected and certain bye-laws that had been passed by the Managing Committee were sanctioned. The New Constitution and rules of the Library were read and discussed.

PRESIDENT PATEL REBUKES C-IN-C.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT'S PETULANT WALK-OUT

GOVT.'S CRUSHING DEFEAT

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 11.

Conscious of their hopelessly untenable and indefensible position, the Government of India tried their best to postpone the inevitable censure motion on their decision on the Skeen Committee's report. They tried to buy off the Opposition by promising to Mr. Jinnah one special day if he wanted discussion on Government decision, but the President ever alive to the "interests of the country" ruled that Mr. Jinnah if he wanted to protect his rights should not hesitate to bring his motion, and the Assembly agreeing, it was taken at the fag end of the sitting and the most crushing defeat of the session was given to Government the voting being seventy for the people and a miserable forty-one for Government. Even when the closure was applied to the discussion, Government did not want a count, for they knew too well what the result would be like but for some reason or other, the President said that the "noes" had it so that the unofficials cried "ayes", and the House divided as stated.

SIR BASIL'S TEMPORARY ABSENCE.

Sir Abdul Qayum made himself prominent by remaining neutral but Mr. J. C. Chatterjee, representative of the Christian community, who, as a witness before the Skeen Committee, pleaded for the immediate establishment of an Indian Sandhurst and promised five hundred boys from his Delhi school alone, found his obligations to Government too strong today and was seen in the Government lobby at the last second. When the division took place, a few in the galleries wondered where Sir Basil had gone, and whether he had voted. For, he had earlier made what was described by some in the lobbies as "a walk-out" when President Patel rebuked the Commander-in-Chief for His Excellency's absence from the debate where he should be present to face the whirlwind. But I afterwards found Sir Basil voting alright on the side of the Government. The rebuke administered to Sir William Birdwood had the effect of forcing out of Mr. MacWorth Young the apology for his Chief that none knew till noon to-day that the storm was brewing and that Field-Marshal Birdwood was otherwise intricably engaged elsewhere.

A CAMOUFLAGE.

The debate itself was interesting. Mr. Jinnah in language terse and clear scouted the Government annoucement, for he as a member of the Sub-Committee of the Skeen Committee was faced with this very scheme of thirty-seven vavancies in Sandhurst, Wollwich and Cranwell when he visited London. "It is a camouflage to say that the announcement is anything new" was how Mr. Jinnah disposed of Government pretensions to the care and considerations they had bestowed on the subject. Both Messrs. Lajpat Rai and Srinivasa Iyengar were sincerely glad for the Government decision was to them another proof of their hypocrisy and an additional reason why they both had no faith in Government. While Mr. Lajpat Rai had utilised the occasion to repeat his boycott appeal to the people of the Punjab (where the Simon Commission arrived this afternoon) Mr. Iyengar made even the Government benches laugh by his suggestion that non-officials should go on censurnig Government until they took themselves elsewhere.

ARMY SECRETARY'S POOR DEFENCE.

Mr. MacWorth Yong was no equal to the task which confronted the Government. It was a good office note that he read out in order to make the Assembly believe that there was no turning down of the Skeen Report, and that all those recommendations which required to be immediately given effect to would soon be put into operation. He affected to teach that the eight-unit scheme was the only part of the nationalisation of the army, but when some members heckled him, he laughed away. The Assembly refused to believe his word that the military opinion is unanimous that British soldiers should not take their orders from Indian officers, and when Mr. Jinnah reminded the gushing Army Secretary of the opinion of that "conscientious soldier", Sir Andrew Skeen, Mr. MacWorth Young got out of the tangle by pleading "Perhaps he is in a minority of one." Altogether the impression created by the Army Secretary was not very complimentary to the Government, and even Colonel Crawford's magnified pictures of immeasurable advance marked by the Government announcement left Mr. K. C. Roy very cold and his "confidence in Government completely shaken." Mr. Roy touched his index finger on that portion of the Commander-in-Chief's utteranee, wherein was foreshadowed the possibility of a Dominion Army without the King's Commission, and he wondered within himself if after all the Colonel was not a true prophet, for the Colonel's suggestions of last year were ringing in his ears.

CRUSHING REJOINDER.

Another notable contribution was from Raja Ghaznafarali who representing the largest military constituency asked where was the difficulty in establishing an Indian Sandhurst if Indians after acquiring only nine months' indifferent training were found eligible for field service. The effect was crushing and Colonel Crawford who was sceptical of Indian manhood looked non-plussed. The closure was applied and the censure motion was carried considerably affecting Government prestige, particularly so in the case of three Indian members on the Viceroy's Council in order to know whose conduct in the transaction Mr. Roy had pleaded for the publication of the correspondence.

S. Srinivasa Iyengar had addressed the House on the adjournment motion of Mr. Jennah with regard to the turning down of the unanimous recommendation of the Indian Sandhurst Committee, Mr. Macworth Young spoke on behalf off Government.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

Before Mr. Macworth Young rose to reply on behalf of Government, the president Mr. Patel drew attention to the fact that the Commander-in-Chief who had made a long speech announcing the Government decision was absent when that announcement was being discussed. The Army Secretary explained that the notice of adjournment was only made known this noon, before which the Commander-in-Chief had fixed up some other engagement. Proceeding Mr. Macworth Young regretted that Government decision should be discussed in a hasty and ill-considered manner when the members had not had time to study it.

Alluding to the charge that Government had turned down the recommendations of the Sandhurst Committee Mr. Macworth Young said every one of recommendations had been accepted by the Government and they would be put into operation during the next financial year. On the committees proposals staff officers in India were consulted and then Government came to their own recommendations which were forwarded to the Secretary who discussed them in his own council and submitted them to the sub-committee of Imperial Defence before they were finally decided by the British Cabinet. Thus there were full consultations and mature consideration of the vital subject. On one or two points His Majestys Governments conclusions differed from those of the Government of India who persisted and obtained the Cabinet's approval before the announcement was made by the Commander-in-Chief. Proceeding the Army Secretary discussed the number of Indians who would be entitled to admission not only in Sandhurst but also at Cranwell and Woolwich which, he affirmed, was a great advance. Methods of selection for the Army would be improved with due regard to efficiency and Government had framed its scheme so that the training of Indian candidates would be financed by the State.

NOTHING RACIAL BEHIND.

The maintenance of the principle of the eight unit scheme was in the direction of nationalising the Army. There was nothing racial behind it. The Army Secretary said that opinion in the fighting units was that it was not a practical proposition to make British soldiers serve in unit commanded by Indian officers unless the improved methods selection had the desired effect. It was not safe to adopt an automatic increase in Indianisation as urged by the committee. He regarded that the report would be the basis of an immediate constructive proposal.

A GREAT ADVANCE.

Colonel Crawford entered a protest against the Government making important pronouncements during the budget discussions leading to adjournment motions which prevented a fuller debate. He regarded it as a great advance that Indians had been admitted to the artillery engineering and air force services as well. He complained that neither the Skeen Committee nor Government had given due consideration to the position to be occupied by the Viceroy's Commissioned offipers in the future.

Mr. K. C. Roy demanded the publication of the despatches connected with this subject in order to find out what part had been played by the Indian representatives on the Viceroy's Council and on the Secretary of State's Council and whether they reflected the Indian view in the matter for he could not imagine how any Indian could have been a party to this transaction. The announcement by the Commander-in-Chief represented an improvement in details but marked a definite setback in policy. He feared Mr. Jinnah forgot to take notice of one significant passage in the announcement namely that in which the possibility of a Dominion army without King's Commission was foreshadowed.

After Mr. K. C. Roy had spoken, Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan contested Mr. Macworth Young's contentions that the recommendations of the Sandhurst Committee were accepted to a great extent by the Government. He quoted Sir John Maynards views that there were a large number of Indians who could be found fit for Sandhurst but chances were not open to them. It was not at all necessary to appoint a committee to deliberate for two years and tour the European continent and America when the nett result was an increase of ten more Indian recruits for Sandhurst. He said: "If Indians during war time after acquiring only nine months military training were found eligible for field service what difficulty is there to-day for the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst"? Concluding the speaker said he was sure even the new Moslem group must have felt insulted on the Commander-in-Chief's announcement because it was indirect contravention of the proposals enunciated sometime ago by one of their leaders Sir Abdul Qayum (hear hear).

Capt. Kabul Singh said it was no use passing a censure motion. They must look at the question from points of view other than only the national view. Indian youths had now every avenue open for them and it was now for them to show their worth and show that further progress was possible.

The motion was carried by seventy votes to forty-one. The Assembly adjourned till Monday morning.—A. P.

THE DIVISION LIST

NEW DELHI, March 10.

The following is the division list on Mr. Jinnah's motion censuring the Government for turning down the unanimous recommendations of the Sandhurst Committee.

AYES.

The following seventy voted for the motion:—Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Jogiah Nayudu, Duraiswamy Aiyengar, Shanmukham Chetty, Acharya, Sesha Iyengar, Sarvotham Rao, Sayyid Murtuza, Abdulla Haji Kasim, Rangaswamy Ayyangar, Vidyasagar Pandya, Jayakar, Jamnadas Mehta, Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Kelkar, S. N. Haji, Belvi, Jinnah, Abdullah Haroon Dakhan Bhuto, N. C. Chunder, Amarnath Dutt, Neogy, S. C. Mitra, Muhammad Rafiq, Mohammad Ismail Khan, Lahiri Chaudhury, Motilal Nehru, Mukhtar Singh, Kunzru, Ranga Iyer, Malaviya, Iswar Saran, Ranganjaya Singh, Shervani, Ismail Khan, Mahomed Yakub Kidwai, Tirloki Nath, Thakurdas Bhargava, Lala Lajpat Rai, Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Kartar Singh Gulabsingh, Narayanprasad Singh, Gayaprasad Singh, Nilkanth Das, B. Das, Rajivaranjan Prasad Sinha, Siddheswar Prasad Singha, Ganganand Sinha, Ramnarayan Singh, Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Moonje, Dwarkaprasad Mishra, Siddiqi, Phookun, Srischandra Dutta, Matin Chaudhury, Tok Kyi, Rangbehari Lal, Harbilas Sarda, Aney, K. C. Roy, Joshi, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Sir Hari Singh Gour.

NOES.

The folllowing 41 voted against the motion:—Alexander, Sykes, Cocke, Anwarulazim, Moore, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Colonel Crawford, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir B. N. Mitra, Crerar, Sir George Rainy, Sir Denys Bray, Graham, Young, Bajpai, Sams, Parsons, Shillidy, S. Lall, Coatman, V. K. Ayyangar, Courtenay, V. Pandurang Rao, Allison, Taylor, Nasiruddin Ahmad, Keane, Abdul Aziz, B. M. Chatterji, Irwin, Cosgave, Couper, Sir Bomanji Dalal, S. C. Mukerjee, Yamin Khan, Capt. Kabul Singh, Ashrafuddin Ahmad, Sir Walter Willson, Rev. J. C. Chatterjee, Rajah and Col. Gidney.—A. P.

BOGEY OF BRITISH OPINION.

"OBSERVER'S" COMMENTS ON ASSEMBLY'S CONDUCT.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Commenting on Sir Basil Blackett's denunciation of the conduct of the Legislative Assembly in making serious statement of policy on occasion for rant and invective, the "Observer" says that these tactics which have been long pursued, have lately engaged the attention in England and have already done India a great harm. It continues: "British opinion, which, of course, is sovereign in Indian affairs, is beginning to look to the Statutory Commission to advise it whether an endeavour to plant constitutional principles in India ought not to follow different lines."—Reuter's Special.

FIND OF BOMBS

TWO BENGALEES SENTENCED

DACCA, March 9.

The Additional Sessions Judge has sentenced two Bengali youths to three years rigorous imprisonment each and two other Bengal youths to 2 1|2 years rigorous imprisonment each in connection with a find of bombs in their possession, when they were recently arrested on suspicion at a wayside railway station and searched.—A. P.

SIMONS AT LAHORE.

SIR M. SHAFI GARLANDS

LAHORE, Mar. 10.

The Simon Commission arrived here to-day. Sir Muhammad Shafi garlanded the members of the Commission.—A. P.

DEMONSTRATORS DISPERSED BY POLICE.

LAHORE, Mar. 10.

There was no hartal in the City to-day, although boycotters were parading the streets and bazars of the City from early morning. They laster held a public meeting near the water-works inside the City Mr. Ogilvie, the Deputy Commissioner, while passing through the bazar, was greeted by shopkeepers and was garlanded at several places. Shops remained open and business was conducted as usual. At several places, shopkeepers openly told the leaders that they would not close the shops and were not in favour of the boycott. Boycotters, however, took out a procession and went to the railway station where police arrangements had been made under the personal supervision of the Inspector-General of Police and the Deputy Commissioner.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON BANKER'S HOUSE.

After a demonstration on the arrival of the Commission, the greater part of the crowd that had assembled, dispersed peacefully but about 800 persons went to the City in three parties. It is alleged that one of these parties, consisting of from 100 to 150 persons, attacked the House of Lala Lachmandas in Paparmandi. Mr. Lachmandas is a prominent banker and house-owner in the City, and he has been using his influence against the hartal. It is stated that the rioters were attacking his house when a small party of police arrived and dispersed them. The mob, however, formed again, when a larger body of police led by the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police arrived, and the police dispersed, using their batons to do so.

It is understood that in the attack on Mr. Lachmandas' house, three of the inmates and one other person were injured, but no on eappears to have been seriously hurt.

Except for this incident, there was no breach of the peace. The disturbance lasted only about fifteen minutes.

"AT HOME."

Within an hour and a half of their arrival, Sir John Simon and the Members of the Statutory Commission were entertained at an "At Home" by the Punjab Chiefs' Association at the spacious grounds of Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan's residence. About a thousand guests attended, including the Governor and Lady Hailey, members of the Government, Ministers, the Chief Justice, Judges of the High Court and members of the Punjab Council. A large number of European and Indian ladies were also present.

Sir John Simon is staying with Mr. Justice Harris, Lord Burnham, Lord and Lady Stratheona and the two Secretaries and two Assistant Secretaries at Government House, Mr. Cadogan with Minister Noon and Major Atlee with Minister Joytindra Singh.—A. P.

DOMICILED EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

PUNJAB GOVERNOR ON ITS FUTURE

LUCKNOW, Mar. 11.

Presiding over the Annual Prize Distribution of the La Martiniere College yesterday, His Excellency Sir Alexander Muddiman said that as one who had taken a great interest in the peculiar problem of the Domiciled European community, he was convinced that the prosperous future for them was very largely dependent upon their taking the fullest advantage of higher education which was open to them.—A. P.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO SIR C. P. R. IYER.

MADRAS, Mar. 10.

The "Madras Mail" understands that a re-shuffling of portfolios is likely in the Madras Council.

A Gazette Extraordianary is issued announcing the vacating of office of Law Member by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer from the forenoon to-day and the appointment of Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastry as his successor.

TRIBUTE TO SIR C. P. R. IYER.

The Governor-in-Council desires to take the opportunity to place on record his high appreciation of the services of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer to the State during his term as Advocate-General and a Member of the Council. "Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer's high legal attainments, his powers of exposition and skill in debate have been of marked assistance to His Excellency and in the administration of the departments committed to his charge, he has displayed a versatility, enthusiasm and energy which has materially helped to inaugurate and advance undertakings such as the Cauvery Mettur project and schemes for the utilization of hydro-electric resources. The execution of these schemes will greatly influence the agricultural and industrial development of the Presidency."—A. P.

DELETE THAT OBJECTIONABLE CLAUSE.

(Continued from page page 7.)

d curtailment of the right of nomina- To introduce into this Bill a clause Clause 5 in its original or amended m is to frustrate the very purpose for ch the Bill has been devised. Such a use destroys the sense of responsibility t weakens the efficiency which is asso- ted with the exercise of autonomy. ere the expression of the corporate t of an institution is subjected to con- l from without, by a will that is alien its own, the institution loses its vital- and is apt to be paralysed. It may that such alien control will be rarely rcised in actual practice: but the fear such control is more harmful to the -expression of a corporate body than control itself; it may breed a spirit submissiveness and may produce an eriority complex destructive of the very e and much more of the healthy growth the Corporation. The present Bill has eady suffered a great deal from the mpromises that are incidental to a Le- slative body consisting of representatives conflicting interests. We can put up th the consequences as inevitable and concile ourselves to the weaknesses of a easure that emerges under these condi- ons; but a compromise that results in amended clause, such as Clause 5 of e Bill defeats the very object of the ill, and if the members of the Legisla- ve Council have to choose between a Bill ith this clause and no Bill at all, we ould certainly assert that a Bill which roposes to create a University more oadly based upon the people's will and ns at making it more efficient by so tering its constitution that responsibility ill rest with hose who are qualified to are that responsibility—that such a Bill n never consistently contain a clause ke Clause 5, and that the inclusion of ch a clause makes the Bill inconsistent th itself—at any rate with its funda- ental object. The heavens will not fall this Bill does not become law: the pre- nt Senate has discharged its duties and ill continue to discharge them till a Bill the future without this objectionable use is brought up before the Legisla- re.

If the reorganised University proposed the Bill is a body of responsible indi- duals who may be trusted to manage ir own affairs, there is no need for such traneous control as that contemplated by ause 5; but if it is alleged that such ntrol is necessary, then there is some- ng essentially wrong about the Bill, for proposes to create a Senate and other iversity bodies who cannot be trusted do their own work efficiently and con- entiously. Bill or no Bill, what we as aduates of this University are primarily ncerned about, is that the Bombay Uni- rsity as a corporate body should have portunities for growth and self-expres- n: these opportunities include autono- my, freedom, absence of interference in s work from without: Clause 5 is a nial of freedom and autonomy. And e are met to put on record our senti- ents on this plain and simple issue.

DELETE CLAUSE 5.

Prof. P. V. Kane then moved the first solution which ran as follows:—

"That this meeting convened by the graduate electorate of the University Constituency in Bombay is emphatically of opinion that the original Clause 5 of the University Bill conferring visitorial powers on the Governor-General as well as the proposed amended clause tabled by the Hon. the Minister of Education o be substituted for the original Clause 5, is such as would interfere with the independent government of the Univer- ity, and they should, therefore, be de- leted."

HISTORY OF OFFICIAL CONTROL.

In a speech full of cogent arguments d considerable amount of information, of. Kane criticised the constitution of University since the early days of its ancy. In 1900, he went on to say there re 300 Fellows of the University and of them were nominated for life. It s in the beginning of the present cen- y that Lord Curzon appointed a Com- ion to enquire into the working of University and propose measures of form. This Commission had a definite ndate to follow and it was no wonder t it recommended that the official con- l over the University should be exer- ed in the same degree but in a more ulated and constitutional form. In the of 1904 they got a Senate of 107 mbers not more than 10 of whom ld be really called elected. Proceed- the speaker urged that all along they been clamouring for a constitution ch would be free from official control far as possible. Prof. Kane then re- ed to the Saddler Commission which gh primarily appointed to enquire in- he working of the Calcutta University incidentally surveyed the whole of University education in India and had nitted to the Government a very illu- ting and voluminous report of their iry. The Bombay University, he add- was called upon to consider the re- t. The recommendations made by the versity on the report of the Saddler mission, the speaker remarked, lay in pigeon-hole of the Secretariat for a ber of years. Then again a Committee was appointed in 1924 to report on the working of the University of Bombay. This Committee deliberated for over a year and a half and then submitted a very valuable report to the Government. Nothing was done till July, 1927, to give effect to the recommendations of this Committee.

A SATISFACTORY FEATURE.

By way of a general observation, Prof. Kane remarked that one satisfactory feature of the present Bill that should appeal to many of them was that for the first time in the history of the University the element of representation was so widened in the constitution as to make the University a more democratic and independent body. Continuing the speaker very vehemently denounced the visitorial powers which were sought to be conferred upon the Chancellor of the University. He pointed out that under this clause the University had to comply with the directions given by the Visitor as if it were a criminal bound down to furnish security for good behaviour. (Laughter.) The amended clause, he maintained, was as good or bad as the old clause. In the old clause the visitation was to come from the Viceroy while in the new clause it was to come from the Governor. That had not improved the matters in any way.

HIDDEN HAND OF AUTOCRAT.

In a humorous speech, Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded the resolution. It was his habit, he said, to go to the root of the thing and ask where lay the hidden hand of the autocrat. He was not opposed to have advice from the Viceroy or the Governor, but his contention was that the giver of that advice ought to guide himself with the thought that he was one of them and not a supreme authority. They would recognise the Visitor as the first among equals and in no way greater than that. Proceeding, the speaker remarked that under the garb of what was erroneously called a democratic constitution what was being offered to them was a glass of "sherbet" with poison in it. (Applause.) He was very much surprised that the member representing the University Constituency could not see through the game of the Government. Mr. Tairsee warned the graduates that they must be prepared to face all the consequences once they launched the struggle. It was going to be a fight that had to be fought to a finish.

TRIBUTE TO DR. S. K. VAIDYA.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, supporting the resolution, said the question was of very vital importance and was going to affect not only the graduates of the present generation but their children and their children's children. The speaker reminded his hearers of a saying of Abraham Lincoln that "Price of liberty is eternal vigilance" and told them that it was their duty to be as vigilant over the affairs of their University as they could. He then paid a well-merited and glowing tribute to Dr. S. K. Vaidya for the invaluable service he had rendered to the cause fo the University.

Proceeding, Dr. Deshmukh emphasized the point that it was the duty of the representative of the graduates in the Council to follow the mandate of his electors and obey their wishes. If the Government were to take a plebiscite on the question of the visitorial powers, the speaker went on to say, there should be no doubt as to the verdict of the graduate voters on the question. He pointed out the difference between the visitorial powers which were exereised in British Universities and those that would be exercised in the Indian Universities. In England, he said, they were all equals while in India they were treated as slaves in every respect. The Minister for Education had said while speaking on this new clause that he had got instructions from the Government of India and that he had simply to obey them. Would any Minister of State in England, asked the speaker, tolerate such an interference from anybody? It was said, Dr. Deshmukh continued, that if the amended clause were not passed the present Minister for Education would have to resign. Was that going to be a calamity if such a thing happened?

Mr. K. F. Nariman: (Interrupting) No, it will be a real blessing. (Laughter.)

The resolution was then put to vote and declared unanimously carried amidst thunder of applause.

A MANDATE.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya then moved the second resolution which ran as follows:—

"That the President of this meeting be authorised to send copies of the above resolution to the Hon. the Minister of Education, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, the University Member of the Legislative Council and all other members of the Bombay Legislative Council."

In the course of a vigorous speech, Dr. Vaidya explained the necessity of forwarding the copies of the resolution to all the members of the Council. "Let not", he began, "The representative of the graduates in the Council accept the new clause in the name of his constituency. (Hear, hear). Those who have given their votes to the honourable member have done so in the hope that he will always abide by their opinion and shall do a right thing by the University. It is now to be seen how far the member for the University constituency represents the wishes of his electors." Dr. Vaidya then gave the audience a personal explanation as to why he, a man belonging to the medical profession and never desirous of any publicity, had entered into the controversy. He described to them the kind of control and the visitorial powers which the British Medical Council exercised over the medical institutions in India. He maintained that there was a spirit of pernicious propaganda underlying all these powers. Concluding, he warned the graduate voters that if they lent their assent to a retrograde measure of that kind, their sins would be visited on the heads of the posterior generations for years to come.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. B. G. Kher after which it was unanimously carried. With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.

MAN RUN OVER BY MOTOR LORRY

An adjourned inquest touching the death of Daji Ramji, a maistry, who was knocked down on Saturday, the 3rd instant, by a motor lorry driven by one Annaji Hariba at Mount Road, Mazgaon, and who died immediately was concluded before Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner on Sunday.

It appeared that the deceased was riding a bicycle and was proceeding along Mount Road, Mazgaon, from the Narelwadi side. Near Hasanbad he was knocked down by the lorry coming from the opposite direction and was dragged about 30 feet. The right rear wheel of the lorry passed over him and he died immediately.

WOMAN HAWKER'S EVIDENCE

The evidence of Kashibai Govinda, a hawker, showed that when she came near the entrance of Hasnabad the suspect came from behind her with his lorry which was loaded with loose earth. A labour cart loaded with hay was going in the same direction. There was a handcart which appeared to be going towards Narielwady. Daji was on his bicycle and came from the opposite direction. He was ringing his bell. The suspect who drove the lorry swerved to his right to go ahead of the hay cart. Seeing this the cyclist tried to get down on his left. The lorry dashed into his bicycle and he fell down and the right rear wheel of the lorry went over him. The lorry dragged him some distance. She raised cries. Daji was extricated, but died soon after. The police came and took away his dead body. The lorry had crushed his bicycle.

In answer to Mr. Mistry, pleader, witness said a victoria came from Matharpacadi and went towards Narielwady, Daji was on his bicycle behind the victoria. The lorry driver was driving fairly.

DEFECTIVE BRAKES

Inspector C. [illegible] Wilbond of the Motor Vehicles Department, examined by the Coroner, said he examined the lorry on Saturday afternoon. The foot and hand brakes were both of them defective not being capable of pulling up the lorry. In his opinion a lorry of that description was dangerous to public safety. That being a private lorry was not subject to periodical inspection by the police.

Replying to Mr. Mistry, witness said that before lorries were registered in the police office, they were inspected. But he could not then say when it was registered. He could give the information after seeing the records.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by multiple injuries caused by the accident. They held that Annaji Hariba was driving the lorry in a rash and negligent manner.

INDUSTRIES IN PUNJAB.

GOVERNOR EMPHASISES NEED FOR RAPID PROGRESS.

Lahore, March 10.

H. E. the Governor, at the annual lunch with the members of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce, emphasised the need for rapid progress in industrial matters along with agricultural progress in the Province. He felt that though there was no lack of capital in the Punjab, it was very tightly held. He was inclined to believe that a general feeling of confidence would not return until they arrived at more settled political conditions. "Men who hold money suitable for investment" added His Excellency, "are very sensitive to talk of wide constitutional changes, and feel unhappy unless they can get a fairly clear view of the future."

INTERESTING CONSTITUTIONAL POINT

Referring to an interesting constitutional point raised by the Chamber, namely, that where the local Government and the local commercial community agreed, their views should be forced on Central departments such as the Railway Departments His Excellency said that the matter was undoubtedly one for the Simon Commission to consider carefully. The only solution His Excellency could see was stronger representation of commercial interests in the Central Legislature. As for the Chamber's suggestion for bringing the municipal administration under a strong Local Government Board, as in England, the Governor said that the powers of control provided by the law were not less than they were in England.—A.P.

LATE HAJI G. M. AZAM.

A meeting of the Trustees of Dar-ul-Uloon Panehgani was held on Sunday, the 4th instant, to pass condolence resolutions on the sad death of Seth Haji Gulam Mohmed Azam. Resolutions expressing sympathy and condolence to the family of the deceased were passed at the meeting.

HERO OF BACK BAY LIBEL CASE HONOURED.

KURLA RESIDENTS PRESENT ADDRESS

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the hero of the Back Bay libel case, was presented with an illuminating address by the Kurla Residents' Association at a public meeting largely attend by all the communities held at the Hanuman Theatre, Kurla on Sunday morning. Mr. M. J. Bhathena presided.

The address which was printed on a piece of fine satin and was presented in a nice casket read as follows:—

THE ADDRESS.

We, the President and members of the Kurla Residents' Association offer you our heartiest welcome in our midst after your glorious triumph in the Back Bay libel case launched against you as a result of your seathing exposure of the misdeeds and scandals of a Government Department.

This address is not a formal expression of courtesy but an outcome of the deep sense of gratitude we feel for the services you have rendered to so many good causes and of the enthusiasm which has been inspired in our hearts.

Zeal and assiduity, capacity for sustained hard work, and patience and perseverence-virtues which might well be emulated by every young man—have been the characteristic features of your service and secret of your success.

Your unflinching courage in standing up single-handed against an arrogant and a powerful bureaucracy, your untiring and steadfast labour in the public cause, your sacrifice of personal interests to the great cause of purity in public administration—these are the perennial sources of inspiration to the youth of a free India—the India which we strive to make.

When appreciations are high, the words are few. But, we the members of the Kurla Residents' Association assure you, Sir, that whatever public cause you may espouse for the good of the country, our services will be ever at your disposal and that you in your good work will have an army in reserve to rally to your banner of services when the bugle is sounded.

In conclusion, allow us Sir, again to express our deep gratitude for all that you have done and may the Almighty Providence grant you long years of heroic service and happiness for your selfless work.

After the address was read, Mr. Shivdas Champsi, Dr. Pradhan, Dr. Kamdar and others spoke on the fearlessness spirit of public service and patriotism of Mr. Nariman.

MR. NARIMAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Nariman in reply to the address, thanked the residents of Kurla for having done him the honour that morning and hoped that the function would be the last of its kind because he had done nothing more than his duty to his people, to deserve such honour. He then traced the history of the Development Department which was the greatest curse on the people of the Presidency. He asserted that it was started to benefit not the people but a few individuals. After crores of peoples' rupees had been wasted, the Government had appointed a Committee to inquire regarding the allegations he had made regarding the conduct of several officials. Had they done so in 1924 when the Council demanded a Committee, a large amount of the money wasted in the last four years could have been saved. Mr. Nariman hoped that even at the present stage, the Committee would be able to render useful service to the Presidency. He thanked the residents once again.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Nariman and the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Jayantilal Amin was carried, the gathering dispersed.

AGARWAL MAHASABHA.

BABU HANUMANPRASAD ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Babu Hanumanprasad Poddar of Gorakpur has accepted the Presidentship of the 10th session of the All-India Agarwal Mahasabha to be held in Bombay on the 23rd, 24th and 25th instant. It will be remembered that a few days back the Reception Committee consisting of influential leaders from all parts of the country unanimously elected Babu Hanumanprasadji, as the one man who commands the confidence of one and all. It is expected that under his chairmanhsip, the Conference will be a grand success.

The Conference will take place in the spacious pandal erected in the Madhav Baugh, and about 5,000 delegates will be attending the Conference from all parts of the country.

PETROLEUM TANK ON FIRE.

LIGHTNING STARTS TERRIFIC BLAZE

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Midland (Texas).—Lightning started a terrific blaze in the barrel tank of the Magnolia Petroleum Company. In order to prevent destruction of the whole refinery, a three-inch gun was fired at the other four tanks at close range. Forty shots sufficed to drain off the tanks. The only casualties were that one man was severely burned by the premature explosion of ammunition and two were slightly injured.—Reuter's Special.

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MILLER-MAHARAJA MARRIAGE.

(Continued from page 7.)

marriage of the ex-Maharaja of Indore with Miss Miller. The State Government seems to have regarded it from the first as a private affair which does not concern them. Individually, the members of the Cabinet and other officials have been left free to act as they choose. Such opposition as the proposed marriage has evoked is confined to a small section and that an interested one. It appears that Rai Bahadur Bapna, the Prime Minister, and President of the Council of Regency, visited the ex-Maharaja the other day at Barwaha. No political significance however is attached to the visit. The Senior Maharani and the ex-Maharaja's step mothers are with Sir Tukoji Rao at Barwaha. Only the Junior Maharani is still here and it is said she is not reconciled to the marriage.

A CANARD.

Arrangements are well in hand for celebrating the marriage shortly at Barwaha. The story about 50,000 guests appears to be a newspaper canard. The number of guests to be invited does not appear to be definitely settled yet. Miss Miller who is staying at Barwaha is likely to leave with her party for Nasik to-morrow.—A. P.

MISS MILLER'S CONVERSION TO HINDUISM.

ARRANGEMENTS IN PROGRESS

NASIK, Mar. 10.

The committee working for the conversion of Miss Miller to Hinduism is busy making arrangements for the ceremony. The ceremony is divided into two parts. The religious rituals are to be performed on the banks of Godavari facing the "math" of Shri Shankaracharya at Gangapur five miles from Nasik. According to invitations issued, the rituals will be performed on the morning of the 13th. The general ceremony will take place in the evening in a big pandal on the Yeshwant Rao Maharaj "patangan" at Nasik when His Holiness will mke a very important speech in support of the conversion of foreigners to Hinduism.

Representatives of the Dhanagar community from Mysore, Indore, Bombay, Poona and many other places in Maharashtra are going to attend the ceremony. Many Europeans have applied for tickets, as admission to the ceremony is by tickets. It is understood that arrangements are being made for taking a cinema film of the "shudhi" ceremony at Gangapur in order to give wide publicity to the epoch-making ceremony from the religious point of view —A. P.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY CONCESSIONS

Encouraged by the success and popularity of their new venture during last X'mas the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Co. have decided to extend more facilities to the holiday makers. During the forthcoming Easter Holidays the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company propose to run a Special Tourist Train between Bombay and Delhi, Bombay and Mount Abu and Bombay and Nani Tal at special concession return fares. First and second class tickets will be issued at Company's offices between any stations over 50 miles apart from March 30th to 9th April and will be available for completion of the return journey upto midnight of 23rd April. Arrangements to run a 2nd and 3rd class train have also been made by the Company with special concession fares. Applications for reservation should be made to the officer of the company before March 31st. Detailed programme of tour together with timings and cost, etc., will be supplied at the Company's office, Churchgate Street.

SIR SHAPURJI B. BILLIMORIA

ENTERTAINED BY PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS.

Sir Shapurji and Lady Billimoria were entertained by the society of professional accountants at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Saturday evening, to congratulate them on the honour of knighthood recently conferred upon Sir Shapurji. Mr. Chandabhoy said that the profession of accountants and auditors was in its infancy in the early eighties and people with an elementary knowledge of book-keeping were considered as experts. Slowly through the efforts of Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Iyer and Prof. Davar the profession gained public recognition and was now considered as high and noble as the legal or the medical.

Sir Shapurji was a self made man being the first gentleman in India belonging to this profession to get a knighthood. His services on the Mears Committee were well known. He had done honour to himself and the profession by his steadfast honesty, sincerity of purpose and self-sacrificing zeal.

In thanking the members of the society, Sir Shapurji advised the youth in the profession to maintain the high ideals and reputation of the profession. The path to success, he said, lay through unswerving honesty, hard work and straightforward behaviour.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT ANDHERI

The following are the results of matches played on Sunday in the Andheri Tennis Tournament:—

Vakharia beat M. G. Kamat 4-6, 7-5, 6-3.
J. L. Mehta beat V. Mehta 6-2, 6-4.
Vakharia and Vakharia beat V. G. Wagle and V. G. Varty 8-6, 7-6.

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Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 20-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to:—

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TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. M.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. R.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

PARTIES AND CANDIDATES ON THE RUN.

WASHINGTON, (By Mail).

American political affairs are shaping themselves gradually for the preliminary battles in the two major parties at their national conventions at which will be nominated the two principal candidates for election for the Presidency of the United States at the general election to be held on November 6, this year. As is always the custom, numerous men have been mentioned for the nomination of each of the parties, but until the national conventions have met and the various candidates voted upon, there is no certainty as to who will be the contenders for the office of President in November. The three outstanding men of the Republican party being talked of at present are: Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in President Coolidge's cabinet; Charles D. Dawes, the Vice-President of the United States and Governor Frank E. Lowden of the State of Illinois. In Democratic party circles the three outstanding men who are now being most discussed as candidates are Governor Al Smith, of the State of New York, Senator James A. Reed, of the State of Missouri, and Governor Albert C. Ritchie, of the State of Maryland.

THE REPUBLICANS.

The Republican party, following its usual custom, will hold its National convention first. It has selected Kansas City, Missouri, as its meeting place and June 12 as the date. Delegates from each State to the number of more than 1,000 will meet there and during that week select the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, as well as adopt a platform setting forth the principles for which the party stands in connection with various national questions. All the candidates are placed in nomination by speeches from the floor of the convention by the member of some State delegation favouring for the office the man named. Balloting by State follows the nominating and seconding speeches. The process of balloting is always a long process and many ballots frequently are necessary before any candidate secures the majority of the votes of the convention which is required by the rules of the party.

There are many Republicans in addition to the three mentioned above as being the leading men at the present time. Some have openly come out as being candidates while others have been mentioned by their friends and supporters. The list of Republicans includes in addition Andrew G. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, who has said he is not a candidate; Frank B. Kellogg, the Secretary of State, whose Minnesota friends have mentioned; Charles G. Hughes, of New York, former Secretary of State and a former Republican candidate for the Presidency but who has declared himself to be too old to undertake another campaign. Then there is the usual lot of "favourite sons", meaning men favoured by their States for the nomination. These include Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas, the Republican floor leader; Senator Frank B. Willis, of Ohio, Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska and Senator Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey.

WILL COOLIDGE BE FORCED TO CONTEST?

President Coolidge himself has been mentioned as the choice of many Republicans and notwithstanding his two announcements, one that heedless "Not' choose to run" and the other in which he eliminated himself from consideration as a candidate to succeed himself, there are many who feel that the President may be nominated and forced to accept nomination. Those who feel this way believe the Republican national convention at Kansas City may 'Not' be able agree upon a candidate, that is, 'No' candidate will succeed in securing a majority of the candidates' votes, and that the convention will be deadlocked. In that event, should the convention continue to take ballot after ballot for days and days, a speech nominating Mr. Coolidge, it is felt, would stampede the convention into a unanimous vote conferring the nomination on him. There are some who believe the President, if "drafted" in this way as being the only man upon whom the Republican party could agree, might upset the nomination. The feeling of many in the country is that, should such a thing occur, Mr. Coolidge would be elected again to the Presidency with an overwhelming vote and that no candidate the Democratic party might name to oppose him, would be able to make any kind of a showing against Mr. Coolidge.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic party has decided to hold its national convention at Houstom, Texas, on June 26. It will be the first time in many, many years that Democratic national convention has been held in a Southern State. In its make-up the Democratic convention will be similar to the Republican except that it will have a slightly larger number of delegates and, unless the convention itself changes its rule of procedure, a two-thirds majority of its delegates will be necessary for the nomination of a candidate.

There has been some discussion regarding changing this two-thirds majority rule to abare majority as is used by the Republican convention.

The list of Democratic probabilities, in addition to the three previously mentioned as those being most prominently mentioned at present, is 'Not' quite so large as the list of Republicans. William G. McAdoo, who was mentioned has eliminated himself from the race to the surprise of many of his friends. Those who have been mentioned include: Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, the Democratic floor leader of the Senate; Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, who has been an active Democrat; Evans Woollen, an Indiana lawyer, who has gained some prominence; former Senator Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio, who has been selected as the favourite son of that State; Senator Walter F. Geoge, of the State of Georgia, Representative Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, who has been prominent in Democratic politics for many years and who was author of the income tax law; and Governor Dan Moody, of the State of Texas.

PREPARING FOR CAMPAIGN.

Much speech-making on political subjects is taking place in both the Senate and House of Representatives at the present time for ultimate use in the political campaign. These speeches, many of which never are delivered on the floors of Congress but are inserted in the Congressional Board under the curious custom of the House of Representatives known as "leave to print", are circulated in pamphlet form among the voters of the country under the free postage privilege of the Congressmen. Various issues are discussed in these speeches and the views of the party set forth.

Congress is expected to adjourn by the latter part of May or early June in order that the politicians in Congress may go to the national conventions to which they are delegates from their States. Then the political campaign begins in earnest both as to the Presidential campaign and the State campaigns in which many members of Congress must defend their actions in Congress and plead for re-election. At the coming November election the entire membership of the House of Representatives is elected, 435 members in all, and one-third of the Senate, or 32 members. On the result of the election will depend the complexion of the American national administration which will go into power on March 4, 1929.—Reuter.

(Note:—Since the above was written Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has announced his intention of seeking nomination as the Republican candidate for the Presidency.—Reuter).

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RAJKOT RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM.

(From A Corrsepondent.)

RAJKOT, March 8.

This Ashram, a branch centre of the Ramkrishna Mission, has, within the short period of a year of its existence, proved its usefulness by its silent activities.

It has been holding regular classes on the Vedanta philosophy and has emphasized the harmony underlying all forms of religion by celebrating the birthdays of Buddha, Sri Krishna, Jesus Christ and other world teachers.

It has been helping with money a few deserving poor students. Lastly it has done splendid relief work in Cambay, Baroda and British territories affected by the last disastrous flood, which work has been highly appreciated by the local people and the newspapers.

Now it proposes to celebrate the 93rd birthday anniversary of Sri Ramkrishna on the 18th instant. If sufficient monetary help be forthcoming the feeding of the poor will be a special feature of the occasion.

SOVIET GOLD DEPOSIT.

SUIT BY FRENCH BANK

LONDON, Mar. 10

The Bank of France has begun a suit for the possession of five million dollars of the Soviet gold deposited in the Chase National Bank alleging that it deposited an equal sum in the State Bank of Russia before the Soviet Revolution.—Reuter.

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A SUGGESTION TO THE W. I. T CLUB.

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—We often hear that the Governors of the W. I. T. C. have been sparing no pains to improve the standard of racing in India which is true. But what is the good of only improving the standard of racing? The first and foremost aim of such institutions should be to help the horse breeding industry in this country, so that within a few years India may become self-supporting in horses, and save large sums of money that runs into the pockets of foreigners.

These statements look good on paper but in reality are not of much benefit to the country. It is well known that almost all the big events with a few exceptions ofcourse are carried away by geldings, and some of our big owners pay, fancy prices for them with the hope of winning big stakes. If the animals do not get acclamatised, or become unfit for racing due to some leg trouble they are sold for a song. Would not the breeding Industry of our country be benefitted if "Not much", "Vale of York", "Abbrogine" "Northern Light", "Moss", and our Old Bill ("Or William") were horses? If our owners import good class of horses and mares they are sure to get back a respectable fraction of the sum invested and side by side help to improve the number and class of stallions and breed mares also. We are told that the W. I. T. C. cannot frame races for C.Bs. in Bombay and are thinking of doing away with them in Poona altogether. If such be the case which sane man would ever think of investing his money in C.Bs?

Is it not a fact that the stake money given away for Arab races is nearly ten times the amount reserved for C.Bs? The result is that our owners are forced to buy foreign horses in order to meet their expenses. If the W.I.T.C. is keen on helping the horse breeding Industry and thereby increasing the number of races for C.Bs. I would make the following suggestions.—

(1) The terms for the Eclipse stakes of India and also the even which follows this (i.e., Handicap for horses 4 and 5 years old which have not won a flat race value of Rs. 20,000/- or over) should be "For Colts and Fillies 4 and 5 years old (Geldings left out) (2) Reserve at least six races three for 4 and 5 years old colts and fillies and three for all horses and mares of different divisions (Geldings left out.)

(3) Frame at least three cup races (the cups to be presented by different horse breeding farms in India) for mares only. (I am sure that Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Mysore and Kolahpur would willingly come forward.)

(4) After a few years, table two or three races for would be stallions and brood mares who are going to retire after the season from racing.

Within a short time, Sir, I am certain that the class of C.B.S. in India will be ten times better and we shall be able to keep of lot of money in our own country. Our Sporting owners I believe will not be found wanting in their Patriotism in helping the national Industry by importing more horses and mares. I hope that our sporting Steward, Mr. C. N. Wadia, who willingly donates large sums of monies to deserving institutions here will give the lead. Let us all hope that these humble suggestions of mine will be given some consideration and that the W.I.T.C. will take up this matter immediately.—

Thanking you for the valuable space in your paper.—Yours, etc.

H. MAS.

Bhiwani,
March,

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MACHINE-GUN PARTS MYSTERY

LEAGUE COUNCIL SHELVES CONUNDRUM

LONDON, March. 10.

Geneva.—The League Council has virtually shelved the conundrum of machine gun parts on the Austro-Hungarian frontier. A committee of three appointed to unfold the tangled skein of evidence informed the Council to-day that the incident should be elucidated fully and, therefore, it might be necessary to send experts to the scene of the episode. The Committee promises to report to the Council before June.—Reuter.

LAWYER IN PUBLIC LIFE

PUNJAB GOVERNORS' ADVICE

LAHORE, Mar. 9.

Presiding at the distribution of prizes at the Law College to-night, His Excellency the Governor, after making a feeling reference to the death of Lord Sinha, favoured the idea that admission to the Law College should be confined to those who had taken selected subjects for a degree in arts of science, or had attained a definite standard in the degree examinations. He hoped that the requirements of merely technical knowledge would not be allowed to outweigh the need for study of the origins and bases of law which if it appeared at first sight to be of no immediate value to the practitioner in the courts, nevertheless went to form the legal mind and was necessary for the development of legal instincts. Regarding the acquisition of practical knowledge of the working of law, he considered that an year's apprenticeship, or reading in chambers was an essential preliminary, to the acquisition of full status as a legal practitioner Emphasising the striking opportunities which lawyers in this country had for guiding public opinion, His Excellency said that the measure of their capacity for offering such guidance was not the completeness of their technical knowledge of law but the breadth of their mental vision and their capacity to bring correct principles to beat on the problems of life.—A.P.

INDIAN INSURANCE CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY ON APRIL. 4

The preliminary arrangements in connection with the holding of the Indian Insurance Conference, state the Secretaries, are complete with the election of Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., as President. The Conference is to take place on the 4th and 5th prox. (April) at the Town Hall. The first day's proceedings are expected to begin at 3 p.m. on the 4th April. It has been decided that no fees ought to be charged for Delegates. All Directors of Indian Insurance companies, officials, Chief Agents and everyone intimately connected with Indian Insurance business are allowed to attend the Conference as Delegates.

The address of the Secretaries is Post Box No. 502, Bombay and the Telegraphic address will be "Guru" Bombay.

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

The non-salute States will then have realised the equity and justice of a re-settlement foreshadowed above more in the interests of the people than in the interests of their personal greed of power and privileges. These small Zamindars, as in fact they are, will then be able to devote more of their time to their personal education and to the improvement of their landed estates when they will be relieved of the expensive and burdensome responsibility of exercising jurisdictional powers.

(Concluded).

CALCUTTA CORPORATION

MR SUBASH BOSE CONTESTS SEAT

CALCUTTA, March 10.

The "Statesman" understands that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose (who was Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation when he was arrested under the Bengal Ordinance) will contest a bye-election to the Calcutta Corporation.—A. P.

SIR C.P. R. IYER HANDS OVER CHARGE

MADRAS, Mar. 10.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer to-day handed over charge of Law Membership of the Madras Government to Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri.—A. P.

General Sir Andrew Skeen (Indian Army) has been appointed Aide-de-Camp General to His Majesty in succession to General Sir George Barrow, who has completed four years in the appointment.—A. P.

STEAMER WRECKED ON ROCK

ALL PASSENGERS EXCEPT FOUR RESCUED

LONDON, Mar. 11.

New York.—Anxious hours were passed by 150 passengers and 113 crew of the American steamer "Robert E. Lee" which was wrecked on the rocks near Plymouth, Massachusetts, on the night of March 9th in a heavy snowstorm. The first news of the steamer's peril was conveyed by an S.O.S. received by the Navy Yard, stating that the ship was breaking up fast, and immediate assistance was required. The United States Coastguard vessels tried in vain for hours to manoeuvre alongside the steamer but rough seas and sunken reefs prevented them from doing so. Finally surfboats managed to reach the wreck, but the Captain of the steamer finding that danger was not so great as he first thought it to be, decided to await daylight before undertaking dangerous task of transhipping passengers. The first surfboat, while returning to the shore without passengers, overturned, and four men were drowned. Subsequently the weather became moderate and all passengers were brought to he shore by surfboats.—Reuter.

ALLEGED PLOT TO DESTROY MINES

ELECTRIC CO. OFFICIALS ARRESTED

LONDON, March 11.

Riga.—There is a sensation at Leningrad and Moscow owing to O. G. P. U. (formerly known as Tcheka) arresting a number of engineers, technicians and officials at the Donetz coal-basin on a charge of counter-revolutionary activities and plots to destroy mines.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 11.

Berlin.—It is reported from Moscow that six German engineers are among those arrested at the Donetz coal-basin, and that this includes three engineers sent to Russia by the General Electric Company of Berlin which states that they are very trustworthy. It does not doubt that the charge will be proved to be unfounded, but thinks that it will probably be difficult to induce other engineers to proceed to Russia to superintendend the erection of machinery supplied by company.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL SESSION CLOSES

LONDON, March 11.

Geneva.—The session of Council of the League of Nations has closed.—Reuter.

LATE SIR RAMANBHAI MAHIPATRAM NILKANTH

(Continued from page 6.)

not attached and it was a marvel as to how he found time to attend to his innumerable public activities. In the course of his public life, he had to come in contact with persons of various views, but such was the sweetness of his temper and suavity of manners that he has not left an enemy behind him. In thought or deed, he never wronged anyone. He never wished ill to anyone. He was full of humility and like a child he mixed with every one. That is the secret of his popularity. He mixed freely even with those with whom he had fundamental differences of opinion. Simple in habits and plain in living, he was unostentatious to a fault. Strictly honest himself, he would not brook dishonesty in others. He was happy in his home life, and was able to instil into his children his own scholarly bent of mind, his own simplicity of life, and his own unastentatiousness. Lady Ramanbhai is a graduate and so are three of their daughters, but such has been their home education that they have turned out to be model wives, mothers, housekeepers and writers. This admirable trait in their life is due to the daily example they found in their parents. He as an admirable *raconteur* and even if one was in his company for hours together one never experienced a dull moment. He has put in social work for nearly 40 years and the numerous tributes paid to his life work in Ahmedabad, show how wide and broadened the sphere of that work was. That work is bound to live, although he is gone. There is hardly a public institution in the City of his adoption that does not mourn his loss. What more can one hope for? He lived a life of peace in the midst of various worries. May his soul rest in peace!

NEW LAW MEMBER FOR MADRAS

LONDON, Mar. 9.

His Majesty the King has approved that Mr. Tiruvalangadu Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., shall succeed Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar as Member of Executive Council of the Governor of Madras with effect from 10th March, and that Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Aiyar shall succeed Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri as the Advocate-General of Madras.—Reuter.

Mexico City.—Max Holung who was arrested on suspicion that he was implicated in a plot to assassinate President Calles and Obregon has established his innocence and has been released.—Reuter.

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SCHOOLS WORSE THAN PRISONS

BERNARD SHAW ON SCHOOL MASTERS

MERE WAGE SLAVES

DRAGGING CHILD'S SOUL THROUGH DIRT

In the following article written to "John O'London's Weekly", George Bernard Shaw trenchently criticises Schools and School masters:

What private amateur parental enterprise cannot do may be done very effectively by organised professional enterprise in large institutions established for the purpose. And it is to such professional enterprise that parents hand over their children when they can afford it. They send their children to school; and there is, on the whole, nothing on earth intended for innocent people so horrible as a school. To begin with, it is a prison. But it is in some respects more cruel than a prison. In a prison, for instance, you are forced to read books written by the warders and the governor (who, of course, would not be warders and governors if they could write readable books), and beaten or otherwise tormented if you cannot remember their utterly unmemorable contents. In the prison you are not forced to sit listening to turnkeys discoursing without charm or interest on subjects that they don't understand and don't care about, and are therefore incapable of making you understand or care about. In a prison they may torture your body; but they do not torture your brains; and they protest against violence and outrage from your fellow-prisoners.

SCHOOL A PRISON.

In a school you have none of these advantages. With the world's book-shelves loaded with fascinating and inspired books, the very manna sent down from heaven to feed your souls, you are forced to read a hideous imposture called a school book, written by a man who cannot write: a book from which no human being can learn anything; a book which, thought you may decipher it, you cannot in any fruitful sense read though the enforced attempt will make you loathe the sight of a book all the rest of your life. With millions of acres of woods and valleys and hills and wind and air and birds and streams and fishes, and all sorts of instructive and healthy things easily accessible, or with streets and shop windows and crowds and vehicles, and all sorts of city delights at the door, you are forced to sit, not in a room with some human grace and comfort of furniture and decoration, but in a stalled pound with a lot of other children, beaten if you talk, beaten if you move, beaten if you cannot prove by answering idiotic questions that even when you escaped from the pound and from the eye of your gaoler you were still agonizing over his detestable sham books instead of daring to live. And your childish hatred of your gaoler and flogger is nothing to his adult hatred of you; for he is a slave forced to endure your society for his daily bread. You have not even the satisfaction of knowing how you are torturing him and how he loathes you; and you give yourself unnecessary pains to annoy him with furtive tricks and spiteful doing of forbidden things. No wonder he is sometimes provoked to fiendsih outbursts of wrath. No wonder men of downright sense, like Dr. Johnson, admit that under such circumstances children will not learn anything unless they are so cruelly beaten that they make desperate efforts to memorize words and phrases to escape flagellation. It is a ghastly business, quite beyond words, this schooling.

And now I hear cries of protest arising all round. First my own schoolmasters, or their ghosts, asking whether, I was cruelly beaten at school? No; but then I did not learn anything at school. Dr. Johnson's schoolmaster presumably did care enough whether Sam learned anything to beat him savagely enough to force him to lame his mind—for Johnson's great mind was lamed—by learning his lessons. None of my schoolmasters really cared a rap (or perhaps it would be fairer to them to say that their employers did not care a rap, and therefore did not give them the necessary caning powers, whether I learnt my lessons or not, provided my father paid my schooling bill, the collection of which was the real object of the school. Consequently I did not learn my school lessons, having much more important ones in hand, with the result that I have not wasted my life trifling with literary fools in taverns as Johnson did when he should have been shaking England with the thunder of his spirit. My schooling did me a great deal of harm and no good whatever; it was simply dragging a child's soul through the dirt; but I escaped Squeers and Creakle just as I escaped Johnson and Carlyle.

KEEPING IN.

And this is what happens to most of us. We are not effectively coerced to learn; we stave off punishment as far as we can by lying and trickery and guessing and using our wits; and when this does not suffice we scribble impositions, or suffer extra imprisonments—"keeping in" was the phrase in my time—or let a master strike us with a cane and fall back on our pride at being able to bear it physically (he not being allowed to hit us too hard), to outface the dishonour we should have been taught to die rather than endure. And so idleness and worthlessness on the one hand and a pretence at coercion on the other become a despicable routine. If my schoolmasters had been really engaged in educating me instead of painfully earning their bread by keeping me from annoying my elders they would have turned me out of the school, telling me that I was thoroughly disloyal to it; that I had no intention of learning; that I was mocking and distracting the boys who did wish to learn; that I was a liar and a shirker and a seditious little nuisance; and that nothing could injure me in character and degrade their occupation more than allowing me (much less forcing me) to remain in the school under such conditions.

It may be argued that if the uncommercial attitude had been taken, and all the disloyal wasters and idlers shown sternly to the door, the school would not have been emptied, but filled. But so honest an attitude was impossible. The masters must have hated the school much more than the boys did. Just as you cannot imprison a man without imprisoning a warder to see that he does not escape, the warder being tied to the prison as effectually by the fear of unemployment and starvation as the prisoner is by the bolts and bars, so these poor schoolmasters, with their small salaries and large classes, were as much prisoners as we were, and much more responsible and anxious ones. They could not impose the heroic attitude on their employers; nor could they have been able to obtain places as schoolmasters if their habits had been heroic. For the best of them their employment was provisional; they looked forward to escaping from it into the pulpit. The ablest and most impatient of them were often so irritated by the awkward, slow-witted, slovenly boys; that is, the ones that required special consideration and patient treatment, that they vented their irritation on them ruthlessly, nothing being easier than to entrap or bewilder such a boy into giving a pretext for punishing him.

MY SCHOLASTIC ACQUIREMENTS.

The results, so far as I was concerned, were what might have been expected. My school made only the thinnest pretence of teaching anything but Latin and Greek. When I went there as a very small boy I knew a good deal of Latin grammar, which I had been taught in a few weeks privately by my uncle. When I had been several years at school this same uncle examined me and discovered that the net result of my schooling was that I had forgotten what he had taught me, and had learnt nothing else. To this day, though I can still decline a Latin noun and repeat some of the old paradigms in the old meaningless way, because their rhythm sticks to me, I have never yet seen a Latin inscription on a tomb that I could translate throughout. Of Greek I can decipher perhaps the greater part of the Greek alphabet. In short, I am, as to classical education, another Shakespear. Though a wretched linguist I can read French as easily as English; I can gather the news from the Italian and Spanish newspapers when I am travelling; and I have managed to translate a German play without knowing more than the merest scraps of the language; but I was never taught these tongues at school. Instead I was taught lying, dishonrable submission to tyranny, dirty stories, a blasphemous habit of treating love and maternity as obscene jokes, hopelessness, evasion, derision, cowardice, and all the blackguard's shifts by which the coward intimidates other cowards. And if I had been a member of an English public school instead of a day boy at an Irish one, I might have had to add to these deeper shames still.

SCHOOLMASTERS OF GENIUS.

And now, if I have reduced the ghosts of my schoolmasters to melancholy acquiescence in all this (which everybody who has been at an ordinary school will recognize as true), I have still to meet the much more sincere protests of the handful of people who have a natural genius for "bringing up" children.

If you are a distressed gentlewoman starting to make a living, you can still open a little school; and you can easily buy a second-hand brass plate inscribed PESTALOZZIAN INSTITUTE and nail it to your door, though you have no more idea of who Pestalozzi was and what he advocated or how he did it than the manager of a hotel which began as a Hydropathic has of the water cure. Or you can buy a cheaper plate inscribed KINDERGARTEN, and imagine, or leave others to imagine, that Froebel is the governing genius of your little 'creche'. No doubt the new brass plates are being inscribed Montessori Institute, and will be used when the Dottoressa is no longer with us by all the Mrs. Pipchins and Mrs. Wilfers throughout this unhappy land.

BRASS PLATES.

I will go further, and admit that the brass plates may not all be frauds. I will tell you that one of my friends was led to genuine love and considerable knowledge of classical literature by an Irish schoolmaster whom you would call a hedge schoolmaster (he would not be allowed to teach anything now) and that it took four years of Harrow to obliterate that knowledge and change the love into loathing. Another friend of mine who keeps a school in the suburbs, and who deeply deplores my "prejudice against schoolmasters," has offered to accept my challenge to tell his pupils that they are as free to get up and go out of the school at any moment as their parents are to get up and go out of a theatre where my plays are being performed. Even among my own schoolmasters I can recollect a few whose classes interested me, and whom I should certainly have pestered for information and instruction if I could have got into any decent human relationship wtih them, and if they had not been compelled by their position to defend themselves as carefully against such advances as against furtive attempts to hurt them accidentally in the football field or smash their hats with a clod from behind a wall. But these rare cases actually do more harm than good; for they encourage us to pretend that all schoolmasters are like that. Of what use is it to us that there are always somewhere two or three teachers of children whose specific genius for their occupation triumphs over our tyrannous system and even finds in it its opportunity? For that matter, it is possible, if difficult, to find a solicitor, or even a judge, who has some notion of what law means, a doctor with a glimmering of science, an officer who understands duty and discipline, and a clergyman with an inkling of religion, though there are nothing like enough of them to go round. But even the few who, like Ibsen's Mrs. Solness, have "a genius for nursing the souls of little children" are like angels forced to work in prisons instead of in heaven; and even at that they are mostly underpaid and mistrusted (if not sacked) for being so unlike the others.

A COMIC INCIDENT.

That friend of mine who went from the hedge schoolmaster to Harrow once saw a schoolmaster rush from an elementary school in pursuit of a boy and strike him. My friend, not considering that the unfortunate man was probably goaded beyond endurance smote the schoolmaster and blackened his eye. The schoolmaster appealed to the law; and my friend found himself waiting nervously in the Hammersmith Police Court to answer for his breach of the peace. In his anxiety he asked a police officer what would happen to him. "What did you do?" said the officer. "I have a man with a black eye," said my friend. "Six pounds if he was a gentleman; two pounds if he wasn't". said the constable. "He was a schoolmaster," said my friend. "Two pounds," said the officer; and two pounds it was. The blood money was paid cheerfully; and I have ever since advised elementary schoolmasters to qualify themselves in the art of self-defence, as the British Constitution expresses our national estimate of them by allowing us to blacken three of their eyes for the same price as one of an ordinary professional man. How many Froebels and Pestalozzis and Masons and Montessoris and Dalcrozes would you be likely to get on these terms even if they occurred much more frequently in nature than they actually do?

No: I cannot be put off by the news that our system would be perfect if it were worked by angels. I do not admit it even at that, just as I do not admit that if the sky fell we should all catch larks. But I do not propose to bother about a supply of specific genius which does not exist, and which, if it did exist, could operate only by at once recognizing and establishing the rights of children.

RUIN OF BENGAL'S WEAVING INDUSTRY

LANCASHIRE'S UNHOLY GAIN

The Company's Gomastha makes the weaver "sign a bond for the delivery of a certain quantity of goods, at a certain time and price, and pays them a part of the money in advance. The 'assent of the poor weavers is in general not deemed necessary'; for the Gomasthas, when employed on the Company's investment 'frequently make them sign what they please'; and upon the weavers refusing to take the money offered, it has been known that they have had it tied in their girdles and 'sent away with a flogging. . . . . The 'roguery practised in this department' is, beyond imagination, but all terminates in the 'defrauding of the poor weaver'; for the prices which the Company's Gomasthas and in confederacy with them, the Jachendars fix upon the goods are in all places fifteen per cent. and in some even forty per cent. less than the goods so manufactured would sell upon a free sale. The weaver, therefore, desirous of obtaining the just price of his labour frequently attempts to sell his cloth privately to others. . . . . This occasions the English Company's Gomastha to 'set his peons over the weaver to watch him and not unfrequently to cut the piece out of the loom when nearly finished.'"

—Bolt's "Consideration on Indian Affairs," P. 193.

"The two annexed papers which the President formed from an examination into the complaints made to him by the weavers of Santipore and which he has every reason to believe to be authentic, will show the present 'miserable situation of the weavers', since it appears that the 'prices given to them' for the cloth provided an account of the Company's Investment, amount to no more and in some instances 'less than the cost of the materials' and 'their labour is extracted from them without any repayment.' They are at the same time 'forbidden under pain of corporal chastisement and forfeitures to work for private merchants.'"

"Proceedings of Court of Directors of East India Company of April 12, 1773."

MR. MACDONALD'S FATAL MISTAKE

LABOUR'S ALLIANCE WITH IMPERIALISM

MAHATMA'S RETURN: "PRESAGE OF GREAT EVENTS"

"Unity of Chicago writes":—

Has J. Ramsay MacDonald made a fatal mistake in endorsing and supporting the Tory Indian Commision, which contains no Indian representative? Time alone can tell. Meanwhile, his Labor Party is unhappy, all India is ablaze with fury over what it calls MacDonald's "betrayal" of the Indian people, and MacDonald himself is driven to the last extremity of angry ratiocination to justify his position. Our own conviction, after reading MacDonald's own words, is to agree with the judgment of H. L. Brailsford in the 'New Republic' (January 25th) that "the British Labor Party has taken its stand for imperialism."

THE HAPPENINGS IN INDIA.

The tragedy of this fact cannot be estimated except in the light of what is going on in Indian. Not since Amritsar has there been such an outburst of public wrath, such a conflagration of humiliation, sorrow and righteous anger, as now is sweeping the nation. The nationalist movement, weakened by Gandhi's retirement, was at a low ebb. The Hindus were divided among themselves on questions of tactics and policy. Hindu-Moslem dissension had become so serious as to challenge the utmost influence of the Mahatma to control. Then came the characteristic blunder of the Tories in naming an Indian Reform Commission without native representation! For more than half a century, it had been the custom to include Indians upon all official bodies, however few their number and however fragile their spirit. Hence the gross, the incredible insult of Lord Birkenhead's action.

TASK FOR "GOD'S ENGLISHMEN".

What a chance for Labor to rise up in the name of democracy and freedom, and plead the cause of the Indian people! But no! MacDonald, it seems, had been consulted by Birkenhead, and had given his endorsement to the Tory program. He now supported it in the Commons. Labor members were given place upon the Commission. When it came to imperial affairs, in other words, "God's Englishmen," to quote Milton's phrase, stood together. The tragedy of this situation, for England and India, as well as for the Labor Party, seems to us to be beyond words. The swelling cry for Gandhi, just now returned from his triumphal tour in Ceylon, is the presage of great events. India knows she stands alone. Will she boycott the Commission, as the All-India Congress recommends?

INDIANISATION AT JAMSHEDPUR

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—Having had a chance recently to pay a visit to Jamshedpur and being interested in the promotion of genuine Swadeshi in this country and in seeing that the field for increased service of the Motherland is opened to Indians in every direction I should like to draw the attention of the shareholders of the Tata Steel and Iron Company how much they suffer because they do not pay sufficient attention to the promises of their Directors and the vast difference between promise and performance. Jamshedpur is looked upon by Indians, as a centre of a national industrial activity, as a great nucleus of India's industrial renaissance. But how can this renaissance take place if after all these years all the Key positions at Jamshedpur remain in the hands of foreign experts"? The shareholders should remember that rapid Indianisation at Jamshedpur must be insisted upon by them, not only because it is a patriotic move, but also because it is economically a sound move. Indianisation means less costly but equally efficient service.

In 1921 Sir Dorab Tata declared in his annual speech at the Tata Iron and Steel Company's meeting "Already the Chief Electrical Engineer, the Chief Accountant and the Sales Manager and the Superintendent of Coke Ovens are all Indians". To-day after seven years we find that a European is a Sales Manager, presumably because Mr. Peterson, the Managing Director, knows him well having met him during the munitions activity of the Government of India. Indians are not given the posts of Chief Electrical Engineer and the Superintendent of Coke Ovens. Even the Indian officer who was Chief Accountant at Jamshedpur is now removed from his position. When I was there I saw the Labour Association people protesting that Indians were kept out of responsible positions. They passed, in fact, a resolution of protest to that effect. In the smelting department and the pig iron production department the key appointments are held by foreigners.

Compare this Sahib-Raj with the position of affair at the Bhadravati Iron Works Under the patient zeal and dogged persistence of Sir M. Visvesvaraya these works are now thoroughly Indianised. Mysoreans run them from top to bottom. I am told that when some time ago the European experts, still retained in service declared a strike, thinking themselvs to be indispensable, the brilliant ex-Dewan of [illegible] at if they liked. They did and capable Indians are doing their work now with more enthusiasm and less cost. I hope the Tata Directors pay a visit to Bhadravati to get rid of the illusion that for certain type of technical work Europeans are necessary. But now that Sir M. Visveswaraya is a Director himself can not the shareholders expect real Indianisation at Jamshedpur through his exertions?—Yours etc.

"R. S. A."

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday, your career will prove just like the state of the mind of a boozer (when his cranial battery is full of 1,000 horse-power, say voltage, after the bout of "fill the glasses again"), that is topsy-turvy, and full of stern realities and care and trouble when the devil has temporarily deserted him in the morning to bid him, a few hours later, "good evening". However much you believe in, and follow, the wise man's words, viz.,

"Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you
For you only double trouble if you trouble others too",

trouble is sure to raise its ugly head and worry you, just as you try to raise your ugly leaden head from the pillow in the morning to worry the "Home Member" of your Bella Donna Vista. Such being the case, as the hymns say, "Brief Life is here your portion." But are you downhearted for this early Quick March. Oh no, an emphatic no! For your stars say that you fuliy believe in the poet's axiom that one crowded hour of glorious sparkling glasses (and their inevitable concommitants) is worth an age without a name (and dame). In moods of sanity you will however do things and say words which would put a Solomon or a Reading to shame! In your love affairs you will justify Tennison's words "Love lieth deep." But please remember,—and if you are habitually forgetful Pelmanise yourself—that your love affair will soon make you lie deep into the life's deep. The choice lies before you. You are, so to say, on the parting of the waves.

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